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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—413—

Politics of Europe.

The Numbers of the *Courier*, for October 22 and 23, having been returned to the person to whose kindness we were indebted for a hasty glance at their contents, we were unable to offer more than the heads of the information observed in them. As they have since, however, come again in our possession, we shall occupy our present pages with some of the principal articles in detail. The *WINDSOR CASTLE* having arrived at Madras, leaving England the 9th of November, we shall soon have it in our power to present Intelligence through that channel, up to a still later date. For the present, we proceed with the latest now in our possession.

London, Monday Evening, October 22, 1821.—The following intelligence from South America has reached Lloyd's this morning:—

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Buenos Ayres, dated August 12:—"An armistice has been concluded between the Royalists and General San Martin."

From the Agent at Valparaiso, dated July 4:—"Dispatches have been received by Sir THOMAS HAYDOY, from Capt. HALL, of his Majesty's ship CONWAY, with intelligence of an armistice between the Patriot Army and the Government of Lima."

At a late hour we were favoured with the main stipulations of the above armistice. It is dated 23d of May, and the truce was to continue for 20 days. As the Deputies were to assemble immediately, to enter into negotiations, little doubt was entertained that an entire cessation of hostilities would ensue. This important event was preceded by an action, in which the Royalists were reported to be unsuccessful. The armistice was solicited by the Royalists, and the letters we have seen state confidently, that Spain will be left out of the question by both of the parties.

The Dublin Papers which have arrived this morning, contain, we regret to say, fresh instances of outrage and insubordination, perpetrated in the County of Limerick. Another murder has been committed, on the person of Mr. WALSH, one of the Adare Corps of Yeomanry, and another individual, of the name of BARNETT, returning from his house near Ballynolan, was attacked by a party of ruffians, who beat him so severely with sticks and stones, that his life was despaired of. In various places, bodies of men have presented themselves at the mansions of private Gentlemen, and demanded fire-arms; sometimes they have been successful, when resistance was impracticable; but even when baffled, it has rarely been without the exchange of from 20 to 30 shots between the assailants and the assailed. This is surely a terrific state of society, and one which neither military force, nor the necessary rigour of the laws, can alter, though of sufficient energy to mitigate its immediate evils. Indeed it is much easier to say what will not effect a cure for this disease, than to define what will. It has been remarked that the districts in which these calamitous events are occurring have few, very few, resident landlords, and it is left to be inferred that to absentees they are mainly attributable. We admit that, to a certain extent, this is an operative cause: but it is without a remedy, for what should we think of a law compelling a man to live in a particular part of the empire? Once admit this principle of coercion, and the consequences that immediately present themselves to the mind

are utterly at variance with all our notions of personal liberty. It becomes, therefore, of the greater moment to consider what other causes are at work, which may admit of legislative interference, or moral influence. Meanwhile, however, it is gratifying to know, that the Vice-regal Government is adopting every measure which can lead to a speedy restoration of tranquillity. This is, undoubtedly, the first object to be secured. Any general or local measures for ameliorating the condition of the Irish peasant, which philanthropy or patriotism may suggest, cannot be acted upon till something like confidence is restored, and till there is at least a cessation, if not an extinction, of those embittered and hostile feelings which arm the rich and poor against each other.

Montreal Papers to the 16th, and Quebec Gazettes to the 13th ult., have reached us this morning; but they do not contain any intelligence of sufficient interest to extract.

Letters from Vienna to the 9th instant, supply a variety of intelligence respecting the affairs of Turkey and Russia. According to some, the ships of war of the former Power have not gained that ascendancy which might be inferred, if the recent advices from the Morea are authentic. It is now affirmed, that instead of the Turkish fleet supplying the various fortresses on the coast with military stores, their utmost exertions were required to defeat the assaults of the Greek armaments on those strong places. In an attack upon two of them, the latter were successful.

It is also mentioned in the same accounts, that the Turkish troops, under the command of the Pasha CHOUSCHILD, have met with a severe repulse, which will render it necessary that the force in Albania should be considerably augmented.

Up to the latest dates, it was considered very uncertain in the Austrian capital, whether the King of GREAT BRITAIN would, or would not, visit that city. The report which had been circulated of his MAJESTY'S intention to proceed thither, had drawn a number of persons to Vienna who were desirous of witnessing the KING'S entrance, and paying respect to his MAJESTY. The belief, however, was not generally entertained that Vienna would be honoured by the presence of GEORGE IV.

The following paragraph, in a letter from Vienna, touches upon the old topic, which it does not seem is even there yet quite at rest:—

"Vienna, October 7.—We have been favored within these last few days with the revival of the question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey. The *AUGSBURG GAZETTE* and *AUSTRIAN OBSERVER*, have contributed to the reanimation of what every body thought dead. The advices from Turkey would lead us to suppose that every thing is arranged, while from other quarters we are led to entertain doubts on the subject. What sources of information they have in Paris, I know not; but there people seem to speak very decisively. The worst of it is, as far as authenticity is concerned, they speak at times equally positive both ways."

The information from Russia, brought by these letters, is of some interest. It would now appear that Baron STROGONOFF is to have an interview with the Emperor ALEXANDER at Witepsk, when the affairs of Turkey will come again under consideration; and it is said that the question will be then determined, whether the whole of the Russian army will be withdrawn from the Turkish frontiers, or otherwise.

The Paris Journals of Thursday last came to hand yesterday, extracts from which will be found in a succeeding page. Those of Friday last have arrived this morning, and they supply the following intelligence:—

Paris, October 19.—The immediate return of the Duke DECAZES to Paris is expected; from whence he will depart again in a few days to resume his post of Ambassador at London.—*Constitutionnel*.

It is reported at Marseilles, that it is not the yellow fever which has been declared at Leghorn, but the *cholera morbus*, which was brought by a ship from Batavia.—*Journal de Paris*.

An order has been expedited by the Spanish Government to Count de REVILLAGIGEDO, Envoy at Lisbon, in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary to return to Madrid.—*Gazette de France*.

Vienna, October 8.—We have just learned that our capital will not be honoured with the presence of the King of GREAT BRITAIN. Prince NICHOLAS D'ESTERHAZY might have inferred, from some very gracious expressions which his BRITANNIC MAJESTY addressed to him, that it was that Monarch's intention to visit Vienna, and his Excellency, accordingly, despatched an extraordinary courier, with peremptory orders that his hotel here, and even his residence at Eisenbach, in Hungary, should be got ready for his reception. The extensive preparations which were generally carrying on have, however, been countermanded, as his MAJESTY has changed his travelling route.

His BRITANNIC MAJESTY is anxious to maintain the most strict incognito; it was on this account, it is said, that the Duke DE CHARTRES, who was charged to attend him, was recalled from that mission, and that his Royal Highness the Duke D'ANGOULEME did not quit Paris.—*Gazette de France*.

Frankfort October 13.—An estafette, which arrived to-day, has brought the news, that the King of ENGLAND will pass through this city on his return from Hanover; the day of his passage is not yet known, but it is presumed it will be about the end of the present month.—*Idem*.

October 14.—The change in the travelling route of the King of England appears to have been occasioned by the bad state of the roads from Dusseldorf to Osnabruck, which, at the period of his return, would, in the event of rain, render travelling impracticable. His MAJESTY's carriage was overturned on the Munster route; happily no accident was the consequence. The King only intends making a stay of fifteen days at Hanover; his departure, therefore, will take place about the 23d instant. His MAJESTY will probably stop at Gottingen and Cassel, therefore it will be the 28th before he can arrive here. Nothing certain is known either with respect to the durations of his stay here, or its ulterior objects. It is, however, supposed that this Monarch will go to Homburg, which is only three leagues distant from this town, and perhaps to Stuttgart, indifferent health having prevented the QUEEN DOWAGER from proceeding to Hanover. According to other versions, the King will go from hence to Bingen, Coblenz, &c. (The remainder of this article has been suppressed by the Censorship.)—*Journal des Debats*.

Samtite.—His Majesty the King of ENGLAND will arrive here on the 24th, stay the 25th, and set off for Coblenz on the 26th. The arrival here of several personages of high rank is daily expected.—*Quotidienne*.

October 13.—On the 10th ultimo a battle, which is announced to have been a very bloody one, took place between the Greeks and Turks, near Dorna. The former had in the first place the advantage; but the Turks perceiving that the forces of their adversaries were much more considerable than theirs, abandoned the field, and retired to their fortified positions. The Ottoman corps had many killed in this affair.—*Journal de Paris*.

We have received this morning New York Papers to the 26th, and Philadelphia to the 23d ult. They do not contain intelligence of any great interest, but they teem with fresh and aggravated cases of piracy. It would seem, however, as if the enor-

mous extent to which this buccaneering system is carried, had at length roused both the Government and the mercantile body. Meetings of merchants had been convened to take into consideration the risks and losses to which the commerce of the country was exposed, while the Navy Department issued a notice, on the 20th ult. announcing that "all vessels bound to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, that shall rendezvous by the 15th day of October next, in latitude 37 degrees N. and ten leagues east of Cape Henry, off the Chesapeake Bay, may have the benefit of convoy by the United States' ship HORNET and brig SPARK."

It must not be forgotten, however, that much of the evil which American trade now suffers from piratical depredation, may be traced to the unprincipled cupidity of American citizens; for it is undeniable that three or four years ago privateers were fitted out at Boston, Baltimore, and one or two other ports, for the purpose of cruising against Spanish and Portuguese property, under the flags of the different governments, as they were called, which had been established in South America. Since that period, the nefarious system, as might be expected, has gone on increasing, by the accession of desperate adventurers of all countries; till now, within a certain course of navigation, merchant vessels can scarcely proceed on their voyages with any hope of escaping plunder. We perceive, even, that one of the steam packets, sails from New York to New Orleans, advertises that it mounted guns, and adopted other measures of defence, for the safety of its passengers and their property.

The following are extracts:—

New York, Sept. 18.—A letter from Wilmington, of the 7th inst. states, that the fever at that place grows more alarming. There had been 10 deaths in 48 hours, and about 100 were down.

At Norfolk, the fever alarm continues, but the HERALD of the 12th says, it had abated, and that there had not been a case of malignant fever for three days.

At Portsmouth it was as healthy as usual for the season.

The fever at Baltimore appears to be subsiding.

New York, Sept. 20.—A meeting of merchants and others interested in commerce, was called at Boston last Monday, for the purpose of considering what measures are necessary to be pursued in consequence of the alarming acts of Piracy to which our commerce is subjected in the West Indies. We hope their example may be followed by their merchants of this and all our commercial cities.

During the Session of the United States District Court at New Orleans, five persons were brought up on the charge of piracy, viz.: Alexander White, Thomas Penfield, Charles Petit, Henry Brown, and John Polit, who had been taken by the Officers of the United States, near the mouth of Bayou Lafourche. Their trials, at the instance of the accused, were postponed until the next term.

New York, Sept. 25.—Congress of Columbia.—A general act of oblivion and pardon has been decreed and proclaimed by the Congress in June, whereby all offences of whatever kind are erased and excused, and the former inhabitants of all descriptions restored to their former state and condition, upon taking the necessary oath of fidelity to the Republic.

July 20.—Congress have decreed the honours of a triumph to General Bolivar and his army to be celebrated in the city of Caracas, and the erection of a triumphal commemorative column on the field of Carabobo, with inscriptions and a record of the names of the distinguished men.—*Awara*

Charleston, Sept. 10.—Captain Jeheune, of the Maria-Clementina, who left St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th ult., informs us that the troops composing the garrison of Bocca Chica, near Carthagena, which surrendered to Bolivar early in August, had arrived at Cuba as prisoners of war. This fact is worthy of remark, inasmuch as it is the first instance we recollect of the Independents or Royalists having made prisoners of war of those whom formerly they put to the sword. Certainly this regular and

more humane method of warfare will greatly contribute to accelerate a general pacification. The capture of Boca Chica must soon lead to the fall of Carthagena, and the latter place is, probably, at this moment in possession of Bolivar and Montilla. The reinforcement of troops (said to be lately from Spain, but in our opinion levied in America) have positively refused to take part in the war, and have been sent to Jamaica, where they arrived August 10. Many of the officers reached Cuba on the 16th.

Columbian Republic.—We have received some advices from Caracas, Santa Martha, and Cucuta, but too late for prompt perusal. The accounts from Cucuta are to the 1st of August. Congress had determined unanimously on three points.

The perpetual union of Venezuela and Guayana.

The establishment of a republican constitution, on the fundamental principles of the sovereignty of the people, and not of states—representation immediately proceeding from the general suffrage—responsibility of agents, and the freedom of opinion and the press.

The erection of a monumental column on the plain of Carabobo; to commemorate the eminent services of the soldiers of the country, and their gallant Commander; and to hand down to their posterity the names of Cedenio, Placas, and the other brave men who fell in the last great battle, and in the period of republican triumph.

President Bolivar retains his eminent station, and the disquietude excited by his intimated resignation subsided.

Charleston, Sept. 15.—From *Havannah*.—By the schooner *Opposition*, which arrived at this port on Thursday evening, we have received a file of the *Havannah Noticioso Mercantil*, to the 3d inst. inclusive. They furnish us with official information from Vera Cruz, to the 5th ult. brought by the Spanish packet *Diligence*, in 19 days from the latter port.

On the 3d of August, General Don Juan O'Donoju landed at Vera Cruz, and after taking the usual oath of office, assumed the reins of government, as Captain-General and Political Chief of the Kingdom of Mexico: the title of Viceroy having been abolished by the Constitution. On the same day he issued a Proclamation to the Mexican people, and on the 4th, in a public address, (of which we may hereafter give a translation) he congratulated the troops and inhabitants on their having annihilated the enemy's forces which had appeared before their wall, 'the greatest part of which,' he observes, 'paid for their temerity with the loss of life and liberty.'

On the 28th ult. a fleet of 20 merchantmen sailed from Havannah for Cadiz, under convoy of two sloops of war."

Madrid, October 6.—It having been observed that the inventors of falsehoods endeavour to agitate the minds of the public by the most ridiculous rumours and the most absurd reports, we hasten to declare that an extraordinary courier, which arrived this night from Malaga, was despatched by the Political Chief of that province, for the sole purpose of bringing information that the whole of the province enjoyed the most complete health, and that the precautions of establishing a cordon and cutting off the communication which had been ordered by the Commandant General, and by the Superior Board of Health at Grenada, were considered as premature.

Madrid, October 7.—The Cortes are constantly engaged in discussing the important plan of the new division of the Spanish territory.

Every precaution is taken here to prevent the introduction of the fever into this capital. The strictest regulations are established at the gates to prevent any person or effects entering the city, without the most accurate examination of their passports, &c.

It is also resolved to publish a regular statement of the deaths, &c. in the hospital of Madrid, in order to counteract the reports which malice or credulity may spread.

Barcelona, September 29.—Report of the fever in the City, Barcelonetta, and the hospital of the Seminary:—

Sept.	Remaining.	New Cases.	Cured.	Deaths.
25	400	120	13	76
26	431	118	26	62
27	461	69	13	63
28	455 of whom	114 are convalescent.		

Paris, October 18.—It appears that the Court of Peers will soon commence the trial of *Mazian*, charged with being one of the conspirators of the 19th of August, 1820. Yesterday the officers of justice met at the palace of Luxembourg to examine the documents relative to this affair.

Although Count Blacas, our Ambassador at the Holy See, has entered into a convention with Cardinal Gonsalvi for some changes in the concordat of 1817; it is certain that he demanded no dismissal, either of those who have been instituted as Bishops, or those who have been simply nominated.

We have received from Perpignan the most afflicting intelligence respecting the progress of the contagious disorder at Barcelona. Its ravages were such, that in three days (the 3d, 4th, and 5th October) 1000 persons died. Whole days were occupied in conveying away the dead bodies. Every house was a place of desolation and mourning. The Authorities had decided, that the inhabitants of Barcelona should quit the city to encamp in the vicinity. The children under the age of twelve did not seem to feel the influence of the contagion; but the greater part of them deprived of their parents, were in the most dreadful state of misery, and could only look to the Government for support. The ravages of the disorder are still more dreadful at Tortosa where almost all the men are dead. To add to the horror of the scene, provisions, it is stated, begin to fail at Barcelona.—*Journal de Paris*.

An establishment, which must be attended with the greatest advantage to commerce, has been much talked of for some time past. It is in contemplation to establish a kind of telegraphic post between Paris and the principal sea-ports. Communications may take place by night as well as by day, and all private persons, by paying a certain duty, may resort to this expeditious mode of conveyance. Information may be immediately given of the arrival of merchant vessels. A trial has been already made, and it is calculated a communication can be made from Bordeaux to Paris, in the space of five minutes. A company, it is added, offers to make all the advances necessary for this great establishment.

A letter from Augsburg contains the following postscript:—"We have just received intelligence of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at Witepsk, accompanied by Count Capo-d'Istria. Baron Strogonoff proceeded direct from Odessa to Witepsk, where he was received very graciously by the Emperor."

The latest accounts from Constantinople are of a nature to induce a belief that tranquillity is not completely restored in that city: disturbances take place there every day; the Christians are insulted whenever they can do it with impunity; other persons are also abused.

A letter from Smyrna, dated the 3d of September, says—"The French brig *Le Ruse*, which arrived yesterday from the coast of Syria, has brought intelligence that the Pacha of St. John d'Acre gave orders to arrest the French Consul, but the latter with difficulty escaped, accompanied by his dragoman.

"We have received intelligence from Salonichi that some new executions had taken place by order of Jussuff Pacha; previous to his departure for the Morea.

"The Bishop of Kitro, who, *pro tempore*, replaced the Bishop of Salonichi, who was hung at Constantinople; the Primate Ballanot, and Menexas, a merchant, have been decapitated: the day after the execution twenty-five other victims were given up to the horrible punishment of impalement."

Dublin, Oct. 17, Correspondent-office, Half-past Two o'Clock.—**Murder of Mr. Going.**—The Privy Council, which met this day, has just broken up, and a proclamation, offering a reward of 2,000*l.* for the discovery of the perpetrators of the murder, has been issued. Before the proclamation was issued, every precaution which the emergency of the case required was adopted; and accordingly orders were sent last night from Dublin Castle to Sir John Lambert, who has the chief command of the military power in the south, to send a competent force to the disturbed districts, for the purpose of assisting the civil authority in the preservation of the peace.

The CORRESPONDENT adds—"A letter, written on Sunday evening last at Rathkeale, mentions that Mr. Going was on his return from Limerick, when he was attacked by four men, three of whom were dressed in white; the fourth was not disguised. The unfortunate gentleman was leading his pony when he was attacked. He entreated mercy, but his murderers were inexorable; and, in the language of our correspondent, 'his body was made a riddle of.' At four o'clock on Monday a Coroner's Inquest was sitting at the Sessions-house of Rathkeale upon the mangled body; but it was not then expected that any thing would transpire before the Inquest which could lead to the discovery of the murderers. At that time Mrs. Going was totally bereft of reason.

(From the Dublin Morning Post.)

Lord Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's Ministers, as the reader knows, has, by implication, pronounced a censure upon the new Lord Mayor, for reviving the seditious toast at his late dinner; but the Lord Mayor is not to be put down, it seems. There are allies behind the curtain, called the "Aldermen of Skinner's-alley," who cry out *bravo!* Whatever their rank or colour, they have shouted for the Mayor against the Minister; King William against King George!

Not to keep the reader long in suspense, we shall lay before him the Address of the "Aldermen of Skinner's alley" to the new Lord Mayor! The cant used on this occasion resembles those attempts to prove an *alibi* sometimes witnessed at assizes; two or three near relations will swear that a man was at a dance or a wedding at the very hour when the rogue was killing a sheep at twenty miles distance:—

"MY LORD AND BROTHER.—The Brethren of the ancient and loyal Society of the Aldermen of Skinner's alley, proud of the opportunity of expressing the sense of your Lordship's worth, beg leave to offer their sincere congratulations upon your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of this their native city—a situation peculiarly suited to the temperament of your Lordship's mild and conciliatory disposition—at this most fortunate juncture. Convinced of the value of those talents so eminently displayed in the dignified and truly consistent conduct pursued by your Lordship upon this day of your inauguration dinner, their unanimous feeling is, that you are entitled to their best thanks, and to the thanks and praises of all classes of your fellow countrymen, by proposing the memory of King William the Third (accompanied by sentiments of Christian charity and brotherly love), you have removed distrust and inspired confidence, thereby admirably contributing to the work of union amongst Irishmen, and acting in perfect concordance with the emphatic injunction of our most gracious Sovereign; contained in a letter addressed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant from Lord Viscount Sidmouth, dated the 3d of September last, at the same time that you have preserved, unimpaired, the chartered usage and ancient custom of that Corporation of which your Lordship is so deservedly the head.

By order, P. MURRAY, Secretary."

Disorders among the Peasantry of Mayo.—"We are concerned to hear, that the spirit of insatiation which has seized upon the minds of the people in other counties, appears to have taken possession of some amongst ourselves. We have authority, which we cannot question, for stating, that illegal oaths have been administered to a lamentable extent in this county, and that ma-

rauding parties have been recently in pursuit of fire arms, and in some cases have succeeded in their object, not many miles from this town. We do not make this statement for the purpose of creating alarm, but rather in order to put people upon their guard, and that timely means may be taken to check the evil. We feel more of regret than fear upon the occasion. We know that the delusion must vanish, but we shudder to contemplate the miseries it may entail upon its votaries. A meeting of the magistrates of this county is called for Sunday next. Probably their deliberations may refer to the subject of this short article."—*Mayo Constitution.*

Paris, October 17.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Emperor has given positive orders that leave of absence from their respective stations shall not be granted to any officers of the imperial army during the present autumn. The indulgence now denied is usually granted for the three months beginning with September.

Genoa, October 6.—Our Gazette of this day contains the following article:—

"The isle of Cyprus has hitherto been preserved tranquil, but letters recently arrived from Ancona to a respectable merchant of this place announce that the island is prepared to share the future of the others."

The following is an extract from these letters:—

Larnica, August 22.—"The inhabitants of this island have been for some days plunged into alarm..... The Turks have begun here to murder the Greeks. The Bishop of Nicosia, Primate of the island, and three other Bishops, with several religious Greeks, have perished as the victims of the fury of the Mussulmans, who do not spare any Europeans. The European Consuls have sent their families to Italy, and all who can escape from the island hasten to abandon it."

Zante, September 8.—We have received the following news respecting the operations of the Greeks:—

The Capture of Monembasia, or, Napoli di Malveisia.—The town of Monembasia, situate at the extremity of the Gulph of Argos, was invested by the Greeks at the beginning of April, and the Turks, taken unawares by the Insurgents, found themselves blockaded with only the provision which they had laid up for the wants of their families. They despatched boats to Constantinople, Smyrna, and the Isle of Candia, to give information to their Government and the neighbouring Pashas of their position, and to invite them to assist them in their unfortunate situation. Almost all these packet-boats fell into the hands of the Hydriots, who laid violent hands on their crews, and the months of April, May, and part of June passed over without their obtaining any alleviation of their distress; and thinking that they might procure support from it, they began to drink the oil in the cellars of the city. The flesh of horses, asses, mules, and rats became objects in request. At last some, driven by famine, resolved to eat human flesh. The Turkish Commander at length put all the inhabitants on rations, in common with the garrison, of three ounces of bread per day. The besiegers, vexed at the protraction of the siege, every day brought out their Turkish captives in front of the ramparts, and executed several, after making them undergo the most horrible tortures. This was not the way of driving the besieged to a capitulation. They would have perished of hunger sooner than surrender, if the self-styled Prince Cantacuzene had not arrived before Monembasia.

Capture of Navarino.—On the 26th of August, the Bey of Navarino surrendered this fortress, which is the most important in the Morea, on account of its port, to Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. The Turks were all plundered, and the leading men kept as hostages. The rest were sent to the island of Candia, where it is doubted if they have arrived safe and sound. The Greeks found 60 pieces of brass cannon, of from 24 to 36 calibre, 8 mortars, 2,000 muskets, and a vast quantity of ammunition and stores. The principal mosque was instantly converted into a church, under the name of St. Dionysius the Areopagite.—*Moniteur.*

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Plate LXXII.



Drawing the Pictures at the Great Gas Light Establishment, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—417—

Great Gas Manufactory.

With an Engraving, Plate LXXII.

DESCRIPTION of the RETORT-HOUSE of the GREAT GAS MANUFACTORY, in BRICK LANE, LONDON, with a view taken at the time of drawing the coke, or exhausted charge, and recharging with fresh coal.

From the Monthly Magazine.

The singular character of this part of the process and its tremendous picturesque effect, will powerfully engage the attention of distinct classes of spectators; it furnishes a scene which is equally interesting to the uninformed and the learned observer. The man of science contemplates it with a feeling of exultation; he sees in the retort-house, the heart, the living principle which gives effect to a magnificent system, alike honourable in its place among the discoveries of the age, and excellent for its usefulness to the community.

The casual spectator, ignorant perhaps, or heedless of the use of what he sees, finds himself surprised into an admiration of its effects; he is alternately engulphed in smoke, dust and darkness, and dazzled by the effulgence of flame, of brilliancy too great for his organs of sight; he sees men labouring under an uniform temperature, very far exceeding that of any known climate of the earth, he is encompassed by fiery engines which continually startle him by their explosions; and these are successively made to vomit their contents through iron trap-doors, into a lower apartment, which seems to him a region of fire, and some indescribable burning, and from which he is protected but by the floor on which he stands; he retires with some apprehensions of danger, over heaps of coal and scoria, to the entrance, to breathe the pure air of heaven, and assure himself of his safety.

The human mind is governed by association; an artist, an educated man, of a poetic imagination, will at a glance over the scene, raise a perfect Tartarus before him; here he will find yawning mouths, belching flames and pouring ignited matter into caverns of fire below; here he will see in terrific indistinctness the wheel of Ixion with its serpents; and monstrous chimeræ without end. All gradations of light are exhibited, from impenetrable darkness to the finest possible coruscations of flame; "forms dimly seen" fit in the gloomy recesses of the place, while the human figure in its finest athletic character is displayed before him in an infinite variety of action, and under circumstances of light and shadow, and of grandeur in the general effect, probably unnoticed and unintelligible to all but persons of his own class; and his imagination is assailed by the Babel-like confusion of tongues which occasionally arises, loud explosions from every quarter, remote as well as present, and the various discordant noises which prevail. He sees the blackened form of the toiling and uneducated labourer, and he perhaps contrasts this figure with that of a directing engineer who stands beside him; the first seems hardly conscious of his nature, and is certainly ignorant of the extent of his capabilities; the other is a man of science, and practical skill, who by the mere effect of cultivation is enabled to take the whole of this wonderful arrangement, as it were in his grasp at once, from the development of its first principles, through all the ramified calculations of effect, and the minutiae of organization to a given practical result. The striking difference of this colouring would induce him to lament the violent inequality of their conditions, but the joyous laugh of the former in the intervals of his labour, awakes him from his philosophical dreams, and reminds him that these objects of his attention are alike the creatures of circumstance, and that they are respectively content.

It may be imagined that the eye of our artist passed with satisfaction from the scene of turmoil below, to the glimpse of majestic and tranquil scenery exhibited by the crescent moon, which is seen through the opening above.

The apartment in which this scene occurs, is called the retort-house of the Gas Works; that part of the process which is here conducted may be thus familiarly described.

Cylindrical iron retorts are arranged in sets of seven together, in a cavity or oven as it is termed, and which is heated by a furnace fire of considerable dimensions. Each of these retorts has a pipe proceeding perpendicularly from its mouth-piece to a large horizontal tube or main, which is termed the hydraulic main; the mouth of each retort is closed with a lid, fitted so as to be completely gas tight, by a luting of clay applied upon its edge, and the lid is secured in its place by a cross-piece and screw.

The gas is evolved in the retorts, passes up the tube connected with the mouth-piece into the hydraulic main, and continues to do so, until the whole product is obtained from the charge. The gas with its accompaniments of tar and ammoniacal liquor in a gaseous state, having passed into the main, iron pipes convey it to the condensing vessel, passing through which, the tar and ammoniacal fluid remain in the tar-

cistern, and the gas passes into a vessel in which it undergoes a process of final purification. It is then conveyed to the gasometer, in which the quantity produced is registered; it passes thence to the reservoir or gas holder, in which it remains for use.

The process commences by lighting the furnace fires and heating the retorts to a bright cherry redness; their lids are then removed from the mouth-pieces, the proper charge of coal is thrown into each, and the lids are replaced and secured. The distillatory process goes on during several hours, at the expiration of which, the former charge being exhausted, the lids are again removed, the exhausted charge, or coke withdrawn, and the process of charging repeated. It is at the time of so opening the retort and drawing, as it is termed, the coke from them, that our view of the retort-house is taken.

Kingdom of Norway

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CLOSING OF THE STORTHING AND THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PACT.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The closing of the Storthing of the kingdom of Norway, having been fixed for to-day, the King proceeded at three o'clock, to the Legislative Hall, in grand state procession, composed of the Members of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Court, numerous General and Superior Officers, and the principal Municipal Authorities. Having seated himself on the Throne, his Majesty delivered the following Speech:—

(We gave the Speech a few days since.)

The President of the Storthing, M. Sibbern Amundsen, of the Province of Smaalenen, in the name of Assembly, replied in the following Speech:—

Sire!—We hail with enthusiasm the day on which, for the first time, the Storthing of Norway sees, in the midst of them, a well-beloved King. Welcome, Sire, amongst us; deign to listen to us with the affection of a father, and be convinced that our words are only the expression of our real sentiments.

This ordinary Storthing has just been closed. It is the third in order; but, perhaps, the first in importance; for the prosperity or the misfortune of the country appeared to us to depend essentially upon the decision of the affairs which have been submitted to us. Amongst these important objects, it pleased your Majesty, yourself to designate the liquidation with Denmark.—Yes, Sire, it was important, and doubly important, at a period like the present, when the effect of events presses heavily upon our dear country; and for this reason, also, it required the most mature deliberation on the part of the national representation.—This affair is now arranged to the satisfaction of your Majesty; and the Storthing, in gratefully acknowledging that the considerable reduction of the sum primarily claimed by Denmark, is the result of the active solicitude of your Majesty, ventures, at the same time, to express the hope, founded upon our unlimited confidence in the success of your Majesty's paternal efforts, that the arrangement entered into may fall, as little as possible, a charge to the nation.

The present Storthing has also been occupied with two other objects, equally important, perhaps, though under a different point of view—"The future rights of the Norwegian Nobility" and the "Liberty of the Press." With regard to the former, it is possible we have deceived ourselves in our manner of viewing the question, and, consequently are wrong in our decisions; error is the inseparable lot of frail humanity; but we boldly avow that in this affair, as in all others submitted to its decision, the national representation flatters itself that it has not deviated one step out of its line of duty, and on this point it recognises with your Majesty, that when the balance of the powers in a Constitutional State is once destroyed, the commotions which follow are incalculable.

In what concerns the Liberty of the Press, the Storthing acknowledges that with us this precious right of a free people has been greatly abused; and it is with profound grief that the Storthing has understood that the other European Powers should have considered the scandalous abuses of the Press which have existed in this country; as the expression of national feeling; but we console ourselves with the certainty that your Majesty will do more justice to the people of this nation, which, be it said without ostentation, have inherited from their ancestors an invincible loyalty and fidelity towards their King, and whose glory it has been, from time immemorial, to display proofs of such a disposition. Yes, Sire, we behold with pride and with the most heartfelt gratitude, in the august person of your Majesty, the protector of public liberty; and in that of your noble son, his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, who, we regret it deeply, is not present on this occasion by the side of his illustrious father, we behold, with the same pride,

* See CALCUTTA JOURNAL, April 4, pp. 362, 363.

a protector not less zealous, and our intercessor with the Throne. At the moment when your Majesty is about to return amidst a brother people, we invoke, for the King and the Prince Royal of the two United Nations, the protection of the Almighty.

The Storthing, in recommending itself, in the name of the nation, to the high regard of your Majesty, separates with praying—"God preserve the King and his two Kingdoms."

The King then returned to his palace, and the Storthing immediately afterwards proceeded thither, in a body, to present to his Majesty their respectful homages.

This day, being the anniversary of the election of the King, as successor to the Swedish Crown, all the personages composing the suite of his Majesty; also his Excellency M. the Riksholder of Norway, and the Generals of the camp of Etterstad, assembled in the morning, to offer to the King the homage of their dutiful sentiments, as well as the expression of their heartfelt gratitude, through the organ of his Excellency the M. Chancellor of the Court, Count de Wetterstede.

His Majesty deigned to reply in the most affectionate terms, by assuring all present of his high good will, and repeating the sentiments of regard he has so often expressed towards the Swedish nation.

In the afternoon his Majesty reviewed the troops which were assembled in the vicinity of the town. He was saluted on his arrival, and also on his return, with the most enthusiastic acclamations, from the soldiers, and the vast multitude of inhabitants of all classes, who had repaired to the camp to witness the imposing scene.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING TO THE STORTHING OF NORWAY, RELATIVELY TO THE CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION:—

The 112th Section of the Constitution having indicated the means of a change in the stipulations of the fundamental Pact, the King is bound to discharge a Constitutional duty, by calling the attention of the Storthing to questions of the highest interest, as well to promote the peaceable progress of general affairs, as for the maintenance of the liberties of the nation—liberties which, experience has proved, cannot exist without a change, or distinct and precise interpretation, of several articles of the Constitution.

The King will point out the evil, and in proposing the remedy which the several cases require, his Majesty will much more discharge his obligations to the future, than seek for himself a guarantee for the present. But, founder himself of the liberty of the Norwegian nation, the King will never limit either his views or his solicitude, merely to the time which he can contribute to her happiness. Experience has proved, that a State which wishes to maintain its tranquillity and dignity, and to live under the guarantee of laws which protect individuals and the rights of property, can preserve neither, when its King is not invested with power sufficiently extensive, legally to guarantee them, and without his being necessitated to have recourse to force or arbitrary controul.

The absolute Veto of the King ranks first in the series of important questions. It is indisputable, that wherever there exist a King and a Legislature, their powers must be so balanced, that one of these two authorities do not encroach upon the other—Where this principle is not preserved, and it is the more disregarded when the contrary is acknowledged in the fundamental Pact, the struggle between these two Powers, which, for the interest of all, ought to march hand in hand, is, it may be said, established by right, and the result can never be foreseen.—When the originating of laws belongs equally to the King and the Legislature; when their reciprocal assent is necessary to the enactments of a law, then the parties are equal, the chances are the same, and the equilibrium of rights becomes the guarantee of liberty. If a blind mistrust, or a false theory involve Legislative Assemblies in opposition, and if, with a view to establish, against the presumed encroachments of the Executive Power, obstacles which give a preponderance to the Legislature, founded upon arbitrary will—for in a well constituted State all that has not a counterpoise is arbitrary—then there exists no longer a guarantee; the latter requires a solid, and not a fluctuating basis. Now, all is vacillating when the Legislature can make laws independantly of the concurrence and consent of the King. In this case the repetitions of the law adopted by a Legislature, repetitions which take place because sanction has been refused, do not in the least destroy what there is pernicious in the principle; for it is not presumable, that when a King rejects what three different Legislatures have proposed to him, that rejection should not be founded upon considerations of such importance that, for the interests of the State, of which the King always judges more impartially than the Legislature, since he is above all personal interests, this law was of such a nature that it never ought to have been adopted.

No Constitutional Sovereign willingly exercises the right of veto in the face of the national representation; but the right ought to exist, because it is its preserving essence; and it affords legal means of checking

a dangerous ebullition, without having recourse to force, before which law is silent. This ebullition often originates in some local pretensions, wounded self-love, or disappointed ambition. A Representation which dreads its King, or questions his Counsel, and which, in consequence of this dread or this mistrust, would become an exclusive Legislature, itself provokes the dangers which, by a false calculation it had in view to provide against. If the conflict be once begun, and if the Legislature prevail, there exists no more Monarchy; it would reign, supported by anarchy. If on the contrary, the Legislature should be overcome, Liberty would fall with it: for, where is the Prince who does not profit of success in policy?

This dilemma, which cannot be disputed by the lessons on history and recent experience, is too dangerous for a rational and enlightened nation finally to risk such chances. The King has too much confidence in the wisdom of his Norwegian subjects, not to suppose that they also will perceive the disastrous consequences, and that they will be anxious to give all the necessary rectification to this part of their fundamental law. In all difficult crises, the King will always look to them with confidence.

In England and France, the right of dissolving the national representation belongs to the executive power, and this is especially necessary in these countries, where extraordinary convocations do not nullify the elections, which are always made for a certain term of years, either prescribed or established by custom. The objections advanced against this eminently constitutional right, arise from an absurd alarm at words, and not from a mature reflection of the thing itself; for this power, which is purely defensive, may, if it be abused, be as easily turned against the party it is destined to protect. It always corrects the precipitation of measures, not only on the part of the Legislature, but also on that of the Government; and it is the nation, to which appeal is made, that pronounces the final judgment, either by renewing, or annulling, preceding elections.

The right of dismissing all public functionaries, with the exception of the Judges, belongs in England and France to the Executive Power; and it ought to be there vested, in all countries in which general affairs have a prompt and uniform impulsion. The agents of authority are bound to support the views of the Government, for the sole reason that the Government is bound to second them, and that the responsibility of principal functionaries is, in fact, void, whenever the execution of their measures, by subordinate agents, is obstructed by a voluntary resistance or even by inertness.

The power of a legal prosecution does not remedy this inconvenience. There exist so many points of view in the discharge of a public duty, which cannot be developed to judicial cognizance, whilst they may be entirely satisfactory to the conscience of an enlightened Sovereign, and which become truly so, and not in an illusory or unjust manner, when the Government is actually invested with said authority.

In tracing in these general principles a return to the Norwegian Constitution, the King discovers other specialities, which it is very requisite should be reconciled with the principle of excluding all pretext for intrigue or loss of time, and with the exigencies of the nation and motives of economy.

Such is the King's right of the nominating the President of the Storthing, and the Presidents of its two divisions.

The nomination of individuals who are not members of the Storthing to the office of Secretaries.

To prescribe more precise regulations for the dispatch of business, which, by classifying the affairs to be brought before the Storthing, will prevent loss of time, and the delay, to the end of the Session, of affairs often of the utmost importance.

All the above enumerated motives induce the King to propose to the Storthing the following revision of the articles of the Constitution, the tenor of which would then be conformable to the modifications which his Majesty has here pointed out. His Majesty hopes, that if these propositions be adopted, the national liberties will find in them a guarantee which they have not at this moment, though they may appear to have a better.—The King has not overlooked all that still exists contrary to the three principles of a mixed Government; the legislature of Norway being composed of two homogeneous parts in its formation, and, what is worse, in the final result of its legislative authority; but his Majesty limits his views, for the present, to what, in his conviction, is more particularly dangerous to the peaceable enjoyment of the right which the King has granted to the Norwegian nation, and with regard to which no person can be so interested as himself, in maintaining their purity and prolonging their existence.

SECTION 15.

During the stay of the King in Sweden, his Majesty will always have near him the Minister of State of Norway, and two Members of the Norwegian Council, who shall succeed each other at the King's pleasure, in such a manner, however, that no Councillor shall continue

in this conspiracy longer than three following years. They shall be charged with the same duties and the same responsibility, &c. &c.—(Vide the Constitution.)

SECTION 22.

All Royal Functionaries, the Judges excepted, may, without being previously brought to trial, be dismissed by the King, after he shall have heard the opinion of his Norwegian Council, with respect to the pension to be granted to Functionaries so dismissed, &c. &c.—(Vide the Constitution.)

The Judges can only be suspended, &c. &c.—(Vide the Constitution.)

SECTION 68.

The opening of the Storthing shall generally take place on the first work-day in the month of June, every three years, in the capital, or some other town in the kingdom.

SECTION 71.

The members of the Storthing shall continue their functions as such, during three consecutive years, as well in the extraordinary as in the ordinary Storthings which may be held during that period, unless the King, previously to the expiration of the said term, should think proper to dissolve the Storthing, in order that new elections may be made. Such a dissolution, however, not to take place in the course of the three first months of the meeting of an ordinary Storthing.

As soon as the Storthing shall be organised, the King, or a person whom his Majesty may authorise for the purpose, shall open it by a Speech, informing the Assembly of the state of the kingdom, and pointing out the objects to which his Majesty may be particularly desirous of calling the attention of the Storthing. No deliberation shall take place during the presence of the King. The Storthing shall select from amongst its Members, a fourth to form the Larthing; the other three fourths will compose the Odelsthings. Each of these two Chambers shall have its particular meetings. The King will nominate for the time of the duration of the Storthing, the Presidents of the Storthing, the Larthing, and the Odelsting, from amongst the Members of each of these Assemblies. These Presidents will lose their right of voting in the Assemblies during the Sessions: their substitutes will therefore be called to sit in the Storthing. The King will also appoint the Vice-Presidents, who will also lose their right of voting, so long as they continue Presidents. Each Chamber shall nominate, for its Secretary, an individual, not a Member of the Storthing.

SECTION 75, LITR. A.

Instead of the 1st of July the 31st of December.

(Section 79 wholly repealed)

SECTION 81.

These words "except those mentioned in the 79th Section," shall be omitted.

SECTION 82.

The final letter "e" shall be rescinded.

SECTION 93.

(Letter "e"), or who shall have been naturalised,

NEW SECTION BETWEEN THE ARTICLES 84 and 85.

The Storthing shall, in preference, occupy itself with the following affairs:—

"Those which the King may cause to be transmitted to the Assembly;

"Those which have been constitutionally transmitted to the Assembly by the preceding ordinary Storthing, to be decided upon;

"Those which the Storthing, in virtue of the terms of the 75th Section of the Constitution, is bound to discuss; and

"Those, finally, which may be essentially connected with the affairs above enumerated."

In the Extraordinary Storthing, only affairs which are transmitted by the King shall be discussed.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

On the 13th of October, at Coventry, the lady of G. R. Baillie, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, of a daughter.

On the 22d of August, at Madeira, the lady of Harry Young, Esq. of a son.

On the 17th of October, at Loudham Hall, Suffolk, the lady Sophia Macdonald, of a son.

On the 20th of Oct. in Gloucester-place, the lady of M. McNamara, Esq. of son.

EUROPE DEATH.

On the 20th of October, Powys, youngest son of Thomas Starr, Esq. of the Precincts, Canterbury.

Lines.

Written on Recollecting an Evening View of Mont Blanc, from the opposite shore of the Lake of Geneva.—By Thomas Mulock, Esq.

I have not wandered with unheeding eye,
Midst Nature's marvels—I have sought to blend
My mind with what I gazed on, and to pry
Into the hidden worth of charms that lend
A loveliness to earth my soul would rend
The cloud that veils our vision, and behold
The inward grace and glory that transcend
Our farthest thought of beauty—see unroll'd
Creation's page, and mark what truths are brightly told.

And never did there meet my gladdened glance,
A wonder more awakening, than the sight
Of that cloud-mingling mountain, on which dance
The dying splendors of the Sun-set light,
That gilds the glowing West. The icy height
Seems crown'd with roses—momently they fade,
As deeper sinks the Day-star—but his flight
Flings hues more tender still, than first array'd
The ensky'd snows that here a heavenly hand hath laid.

And now those tents are vanished, with the rays
That gave them borrowed being; and now crowd
Before us the pale vapours; day decays
More palpably. A cold uncoloured cloud
Spreads sadly o'er the giant crag, a shroud
Dimensionless. The evening shadows fall,
And find us still to contemplation vow'd
For Death had darkened o'er us, and the pall
Of our own pensive thought at length envelops all!

Summer Assizes.

CARLISLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1821.

RIGHT OF ANGLING.—NEAVE, BART, v. GRAHAM.

Messrs. SCARLETT, LOSH, LITLEDALE, and LAW, were for the plaintiff; Messrs. BROUGHAM, TINDALL, ALDERSON, and ARMSTRONG, for the defendant.

Mr. SCARLETT said, the real plaintiff was Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby-castle. The question was, whether the customary tenants of the manor of Wetherell had a right of fishing by the rod on a certain extent of one side of the river Eden. Mr. Howard had all the fishings of the Eden in that part from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, but his good nature in giving leave to all his neighbours to angle had brought this claim of right against him. The value of it to the customary tenants was nothing. It would only make them idle and useless. Dr. Johnson described an angler, "A rod and line, with a man at the one end, and a fish at the other."

Mr. Justice HOLROYD.—No, a worm at the other.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Ay, to be sure: happy is he that has a fish.

An old coachman of Mr. Howard's gave evidence of a notice, published in the church-yard twenty years ago, repeating every line and letter of it—"Whereas the salmon brood," &c.

Mr. SCARLETT.—You need not give every word, unless you like.

Witness.—Shall I begin again? "Whereas, the salmon brood," &c.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Did you hear a sermon that day?—Yes.

Come, then, give us as much of the sermon?—No; I don't remember any thing about it.

How happens that; now?—Well, because I saw the notice afterwards, and I never saw the sermon.

I wish I had so good a memory.—Well, I was always remarkable for a good memory.

But you did not give us "God save the King" as a part of it?—No, there was no king belonging to it.

So there was no king but Henry Howard?—There needed not a better man.

Evidence was given of the boys in a school having leave to angle.

Mr. LITLEDALE.—They were not customary tenants?

Mr. ALDERSON.—They were tenants of the rod.

Witnesses for the plaintiff were called till 2 o'clock, when it was agreed that the customary tenants should be suffered to angle, provided they adhered to the regulation of Mr. Howard, but without prejudicing the right of either party.

Naval Intelligence.

London Courier, Monday, October 22, 1821.

On Thursday arrived at the Motherbank the American brig *DRYADE*, George Wilson, master, from Petersburg, in Virginia (United States). It appearing on examination by the Superintendent of Quarantine, that one man had died during the voyage, and that two others of the crew were then ill on-board with fever, the medical gentleman who is always called on in cases of this kind, visited alongside, and, as a precaution for the safety of the public health, the vessel was placed under quarantine. One of the sick men died on Friday, the other is fast recovering. The French brig *LE NEPTUNE*, Captain Blondier, from Malaga, is also arrived at Portsmouth, in distress.

General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. with his Staff, Major-General Carey, Colonel Wilson, Major Paulda, and Captain Halford have arrived at Portsmouth, to take their passage on board the *Active* frigate, Sir J. A. Gordon, for Gibraltar, of which garrison the Noble Earl has been some time appointed Governor. The *Active* will sail the first favourable wind. Captain Samo, Aide-Camp to General Don, will also go passenger.

Commodore Robert Meads is expected to sail for the Coast of Africa, in the *IPHIGENIA* frigate, in the course of next week.

Captain Joseph Nourse, C. B. is appointed to the command at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, with the rank of Commodore.

On Wednesday the *LIFFEY* frigate, Captain the Hon. H. Duncan, C. B. was paid off in Portsmouth harbour. In the evening the officers gave a superb entertainment at the George Inn, to the Hon. Captain Duncan; upwards of thirty sat down to dinner. On Thursday she was re-commissioned by Lieutenant Tinncombe, for Commodore Charles Grant's broad pendant, who is appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, in the command in the East Indies.

On Thursday the *BUSTARD*, 16, Capt. W. Martin, sailed for Barbadoes and Jamaica. The *Driver*, 18, Capt. Reid, came into harbour on Thursday, to be paid off. The *Active*, Sir James Alexander Gordon, went out of harbour yesterday. The *CAMELEON* has proceeded on a cruise. Remain at Spithead, *IPHIGENIA*, *ACTIVE*, *PHLETON*, and *HIND*.

The *TENNIS*, 26, Captain Thomas Cox, is ordered to the East India station, to relieve the *DAUNTLESS*. She will sail in about ten days.

The *Winchester*, 60, will be shortly launched at Woolwich. The *BARACOUTA* sloop is fitting there for foreign service.

By means of an invention of Mr. W. Hookey, Master shipwright's Assistant at Woolwich Dock-yard, a man is enabled to work under water, and the dangerous custom of heeling ships hitherto practiced is rendered unnecessary. The water pipe and cock (a considerable distance under water), of his Majesty's ship *LEVAN*, fitting at Woolwich, was by this contrivance shifted on Wednesday.

The *NEWCASTLE*, 68, with Rear-Admiral Griffith Colpoys, from Halifax, is daily expected to return home.

Captain W. T. Morgan, and Lieut. Thomas Johnson, are appointed to the *CONFIDENCE*, L., at Deptford.

Major Butler Fletcher, from Plymouth, embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, with a detachment of the Royal Marines, on board his Majesty's ship *LIFFEY*.

The *ANDROMACHE* frigate, in Portsmouth harbour, is ordered to be prepared immediately for commission.

The *GRECIAN* schooner was paid off on Friday.

On Thursday evening, the 11th instant, a series of experiments were tried at Harwich, and answered by Landguard fort, under the directions of Rear Admiral Page, to ascertain and arrange the best method of exhibition signals in case of a ship being in distress, and requiring the assistance of the life-boats on that station. Several compositions were burned, which gave a brilliant light; and it was decided, that when assistance is required by night, blue lights shall be burned at Landguard Fort, and guns fired; and in the day, two flags are to be hoisted, one over the other, on the flag-staff at the fort. This arrangement is well worthy of imitation on every part of the coast.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro of the 27th of August states that an American vessel had arrived there from Lima in 35 days, with information that an English ship, the *ROBERT FUZZES*, of Plymouth, bound from thence to Lima, had been taken by Lord Cochrane. The letter in question contains no intelligence of the operations of the Chilian force from Peru. The regular packet sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the day preceding the date of this letter.

Ship News.

Deal, Oct. 21.—Wind S. W.—Arrived yesterday, and sailed for the River, the *COMMERCE*, Brown, from Faro; *ANN*, Waller, from Smyrna; and several others, names unknown. Came down from the River, and remain, the *DAWN*, Banks, for Honduras. The brig *Ridley*, for Trieste, has parted from her anchor, and proceeded for RAMSGATE. Arrived today, and sailed for the River, the *BRUNSWICK*, Blake; *ROSE*, Spink; and *LORD ST. HELENS*, Ralph, from Quebec; and *PRINCE LEOPOLD*, Lannour, for Virginia. Arrived and remains the *BRUNSWICK*, Brown, from Memel, for Portsmouth. Came down from the River and remain, the *STATELY*, Edgar; *FAME*, Harrison; *SALACIO*, Wilson; and *PLANET*, Barclay, for Jamaica; *SCANDINAVIAN*, Schuevra, for Alicant; *ANGELSTEIN*, Henshelwood, for Antigua; *THALIA*, Welch, for the Cape of Good Hope; *ELIZABETH*, Seber, for New York; *STOCKTON*, Langley, for Sierra Leone; *LOYALTY*, Metcalf, for Dominica; *JANE*, Mansfield, for Monte Video; and several others. Put back the *LADY MACKWORTH*, for Honduras.

Portsmouth, Oct. 21.—Wind S. W.—Arrived yesterday, the *ANTHUS*, Byers, from the Downs for Antigua; *RUBY*, Hatson, from ditto for Lisbon; and *INDUSTRY*, Vines, from Quebec for Shoreham. Arrived today, the *JULIUS CESAR*, Jameson, from the Downs, for Honduras.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Arrived the *CORDELLA*, Urquhart, from London; she struck against George's Pier, and filled with water. The *DZ-LIGHT*, Hodgson, from Waterford, struck against Prince's Pier, and filled with water.

Plymouth, Oct. 20.—Wind W.—Arrived the *ROWCLIFFE*, Dubois, from London for Honduras.

Falmouth, Oct. 20.—Wind W.—Arrived the *MARIA SOPHIA*, Neilson, from Dram; and *DORSET*, Buck, from Newfoundland. Sailed the *NORWAY* ROCK, Ottsen, for Longsund; and *DUKE OF MARRBOROUGH* Packet, with a mail for Lisbon. The latter has put back again.

Hull, Oct. 20.—Arrived from Davis' Straits, the *LORD WELLINGTON*, Baydon, with 15 fish, 250 butts; *PROGRESS*, Mercer, 8 fish, 200 butts; *MARY FRANCES*, Wilkinson, 14 fish, 380 butts; and *INGRIA*, McIntosh, 29 fish, 500 butts. The *ROYAL GEORGE*, and the *ARIEL*, from Davis' Straits, are nearly up.

Shields, Oct. 20.—The *PIECE*, Bruce, in proceeding to sea on the 18th instant, struck on the Bar, which made her leaky; she anchored outside the Bar, and assistance being sent to her, she was towed in here by three steam-boats, both pumps going at the time.

Army Promotions.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1821.

Ordnance Office, October 13.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Horace Mathias, from half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant vice Jellis, resigned. Captain George Cobbe, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Holcroft, retired on half-pay. First Lieutenant Thomas Arcott Lethbridge, from half-pay, to be first Lieutenant, vice Boghust, retired on half-pay. Second Lieutenant John Wyane, from half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Homfray, deceased. Gentleman Cadet John Deschamps, to be Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant-General and Colonel Sir Edward Howard, K. C. B. to be Colonel Commandant. Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pritchard, to be Colonel. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major J. W. Tobin, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major and Captain Joseph Brome, to be Major. First Lieutenant George Durnford, to be Second Captain. Second Lieutenant Gilbert Elliott, to be First Lieutenant. Captain Frederick Gordon, from half-pay, to be Captain. Second Lieutenant C. J. Welsh, from half-pay to be Second Lieutenant. First Lieutenant John Somersetville, from half-pay, to be first Lieutenant, vice Earle, retired on half-pay. Second Captain F. R. Chesney, from half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Robertson, retired on half-pay. Second Lieutenant D. Warren, from half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C. P. Jones, retired on half-pay.

Royal Engineers—First Lieutenant G. C. D. Lewis, from half-pay, to be First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant F. Randolph, to be ditto. Second Lieutenant W. Trevelyan, from the half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant. Captain R. S. Hustler, from the half-pay, to be Captain. First Lieutenant J. C. Victor to be Second Captain. First Lieutenant T. H. Blackiston, from the half-pay, to be First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant J. P. Kennedy, to be ditto. Second Lieutenant G. W. Dixon, from half-pay to be Second Lieutenant. Brevet Major T. Moody from half-pay to be Captain. First Lieutenant C. Grierson, to be Second Captain. Lieutenant C. H. Beagne, from half-pay, to be First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant J. I. Hope to be ditto. Second Lieutenant T. A. Larcom, from half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Oxfordshire Militia—C. O. Bowles, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wall, resigned.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—421—

Queries.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

You will much oblige me if you will endeavour to find a spare corner in your Paper to insert the following Queries when I have no doubt but some one of your very numerous and interesting Correspondents will be kind enough to throw some light (I should prefer Gas) on a subject which at present puzzles me not a little.

Query 1st.—Is it by an established law, or by one of those pliable Regulations, which, with a kind of Hocus Pocus movement, is made to appear or disappear, just as caprice or interest may dictate, that a deduction is made from the Salaries of Company's Servants who are absent for the recovery of their Health?

2nd.—Is there any peculiar case, in which this law (or custom) is not applicable to Servants so absent?

3rd.—If the duty of an Absentee fall upon the person next below him, is it lawful, is it customary, or (I was going to say is it just, a question not to be asked) that such person should be remunerated for the additional trouble, confinement, and responsibility thrown upon him by having to perform the duty of two persons instead of one?

April 6, 1822.

INQUIR.

Letter from Madagascar.

MY DEAR SIR,

To ———, Calcutta.

I now take the opportunity to write you a few lines from the Capital of Madagascar, and I have the pleasure to inform you that Mrs. ——— (the wife of my fellow Missionary), and her child, as well as myself and my dear partner, arrived here in health and in good spirits, on the 16th of last October, after a tedious journey of sixteen days from the Coast. We have had heavy showers of rain for five days on the road, which made our journey rather unpleasant, and have been obliged to sleep in our hammocks hung to the branches of trees for three nights in the open air; but, thanks be to God, none of us suffered the least indisposition on the route.

His Majesty, Radama, sent us friendly letters on the road, to inform us that he was exceedingly glad at our coming; and to assure us of the continuance of his friendship, his protection, and his assistance to us in our Mission; and on our arrival at his Capital, he received us with exceedingly great joy and pleasure. He has now begun to build a dwelling house for Mr. ———, and also a house for him to keep his School, which is to be for the education of Children in general; and his Majesty has given twenty-one Children to Mr. ——— to begin with, so that he may make them Monitors to assist him when his School-house will be ready.

I re-opened my School on the 29th of the last month, and examined the Children in reading, in spelling, in their hymns, and in their singing, before Radama, who desired to be present at my commencing with the Children. His Majesty examined some himself, and appeared highly delighted in seeing that they had not forgotten much during my absence. I have been preaching always against their *Skid* (a sort of divining what is good and bad, and of telling future events by praying God to direct them to work it correctly), and I was happy to find on my arrival, that his Majesty had done away with it in his house, and also some other superstitious things.

We are now going on with our work very quietly, receiving every encouragement from the King; and we have hopes of every success in our Mission under the Divine blessing. We are labouring under a great disadvantage, having no lessons and but few spelling books for the use of the Schools. I shall write to you again by another opportunity, to let you know always of our motions and progress in our Madagascar Mission; and I shall be always glad to hear from you, and of the labours and success of Missionaries and Christians in the work of the Lord in India.

Tananarivo, Nov. 6, 1821.

Fees on Rowannahs.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Will you do me the favour to insert the following in your Paper, as some one of your readers may be enabled to inform me—"Upon what principle is 1½ per cent. now charged as a Fee upon every Rowannah obtained, over and above the 5 per cent. on account of Government, exclusive of a detention of three days to the annoyance of all parties?"

I have always been given to understand, that the Clerks are paid a handsome Salary by Government. If so, why this demand upon the Public? which I learn is not the case in any other part of the world; or has it been here the case till lately.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 4, 1822.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

Jews and Gentiles.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Adverting to the proposal made through the medium of your Paper, for building a Place of Worship for the Jews, allow me to express my doubts whether it be at all consistent with our Christian faith and profession to give our aid to the propagation of unbelief, however much our Charity may lead us to pity it. As having been once the chosen people of God, and as still suffering under the effects of his judicial wrath, they are indeed entitled to our tenderness and compassion; but believing as we do in Jesus Christ as the God and Saviour of the world, I see not how we can with consistency or propriety support the teaching of those who deny him, labouring as they still are under the awful consequences of this denial. To a Hospital, or any such Institution for their benefit, I would most willingly subscribe, though I could not in conscience do so for a Synagogue, which might well be supplied out of the immense wealth possessed by the Jewish Community in England.

I agree with "THE FRIEND OF THE GENTILES" in lamenting the inadequacy of the provision for Christian Worship. The want of a Church and Clergyman at Howrah, an extensive and rapidly increasing suburb, inhabited by a large and respectable body of Christians, is greatly to be lamented; and a most awful responsibility lies upon the Heads of those who hold a sovereignty and resources administered by so large a number of Christian Servants. Meeting Houses are opened even where Churches exist; and if the establishment of the former were to be considered as superseding the necessity of the latter, the conscientious Churchman would sometimes find himself in a distressing predicament. Let those whose taste or conscience leads them to Meeting Houses, follow the bias of their inclination; but at the same time it is but reasonable that the conscience of others should be indulged as far as possible. The paucity of Clergy in this country is a crying evil; and it is here, I suspect, that the difficulty lies with respect to Howrah, rather than in any unwillingness on the part of our local Government to build a Church. I never understood that the Chapel of the College now erecting was intended to be thrown open to the Public; but if it were, it is, as your Correspondent observes, too far removed from Howrah. It might, however, have been hoped, that from among the Clergymen to be employed in the College, Howrah might have its spiritual wants supplied, at least till some other provision could be made for it, I conceive that much should be indulged to the peculiar circumstances of this country; and that wherever good can be done, such opportunities should not be sacrificed to trifling considerations of mere formality or etiquette. If English analogies are to be in all cases a *sine quâ non*, Meeting Houses, if not Synagogues too, will have nearly all the field to themselves.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

April 5, 1822.

A LOOKER-ON.

Colonization of India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I take leave to send you an extract from *Walter Hamilton's "DESCRIPTION OF HINDOOSTAN;"* which, I have no doubt, will be perused with an interest and satisfaction, equal to that derived from reading the portion of an article on India from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which you inserted in your *JOURNAL* of to-day. Both the extracts relate to the same subject, and point to the same end: and you will oblige me by placing them as near each other as you conveniently can, in your excellent Paper, i. e. to give an early insertion to the extract which follows:—

"The next religious sect of sufficient importance to deserve notice is the Christian, which probably throughout Hindostan comprehends about half a million of souls, almost all the descendants of the ancient Christian stocks, and relatively to the other classes existing under circumstances of degradation. The pride of cast among the Hindoos does not singly account for the contempt felt and shewn by the followers of the Brahminical system towards them, no such contempt being manifested to the Mahomedans or to the European Christians. There are undoubtedly circumstances of diet and cleanliness which tend to lower the Nazarene in the eyes both of the Mahomedan and Hindoo; and the European holding himself aloof from the native Christian, no portion of the veneration which the first attracts, is reflected on his humble brother in religion. Were it practicable to raise the inferior part of the chain without lowering the upper, the Christian might, like the Mahomedan, become a tribe holding a respectable station in the mixed society of India, and until some such improvement is effected, the temporal causes that oppose the conversion of the Hindoos will continue to operate. Conviction does not easily reach the mind of an individual, who, by becoming a proselyte must descend from a decent rank in society to one degraded and discountenanced, whereas, were he encouraged not merely by the number but also by the reflective lustre of those, who, although of a different origin and complexion unite with him in faith, he would soon have numerous associates.

"With a view to the creation of so important a link in the chain, combined with other reasons, a gradual extension of the Colonizing System has been recommended by Mr. Colebrooke. Considered as a measure of policy, a Christian population, holding a decent rank in the motley throng of tribes and castes, would tend to consolidate the strength of the state, and add to the probable duration of the empire. A colonization of the nature alluded to, far from being likely to terminate in the separation of the colony, would rather serve to perpetuate the union by the addition of a tribe whose interest and doctrines must attach them to their European superiors. With habits more analogous to those of Europe, the Creole Christians would certainly be better customers for its productions than the other sects. For the furtherance of such an object all that is necessary is, to allow the natural course of events to take effect, without either encouragement or restraint, and to permit Europeans and their legitimate progeny to settle in India and acquire landed property. At present it is only the illegitimate offspring that is privileged, while the legitimate descendant is prohibited from obtaining a property in the soil of his birth. A gradual increase of the illegitimate race in fact constitutes a progressive colonization, but it proceeds less rapidly than might have been expected, being absorbed into the classes immediately above and below it. On the one side by the intermarriages of the females with European sojourners, and on the other it melts into the dark native Christian. Colonization in the usual sense of the term is never likely to take place in Hindostan, as no inducement exists to attract the common labourer or artisan. The voluntary resort would be confined to merchants, traders, and factors, to navigators and seamen of a superior class; to master planters and overseers of plantations; and to the civil and military servants of the government: but the influx of emigrants would never be in such numbers as to interfere with the ordinary employments of the native population. In process of time, however, when ages have passed

away, should the increase of a Christian Creole population terminate in a separation, which is, however, more likely to happen from other causes, the event when it arrives will be advantageous to both parties, and its approaching maturity ought to be hailed as a common benefit."

The great problem in the government of British India then is to attach their *Christian subjects* to the British Interest; who are already more numerous than is generally supposed; and, more particularly, to instruct, encourage, and elevate the immediate *Descendants of Britons*, who, from education, religion, and consanguinity, look upon the *English* as their natural protectors. Large sums of money, and the labor of many pious Missionaries are annually devoted towards attempts to convert the *Heathen* population of this country; would not all that money and labor be better employed, and in a purer spirit of Christian charity, to improve first the moral and religious sentiments of those who are already *Christians*, of their despised and rejected Brethren, and thus make them "*burning and shining lights*" to their benighted fellow-subjects?

April 3, 1822.

ASIATICUS.

John Bull versus Examiner.

"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I observe that your old friend, the *BULL*, feels exceeding sore at being supposed rather shallow in Political Economy, which is a little unreasonable, methinks, in an Editor professing such newspaper principles as those he set out with. High Toryism and sound Political Economy, he may be assured, never yet dwell long together. In the present state of the science they are incompatible; and even in the remoter days of Hume, the unnatural connexion is to be laid to the account of that great man's literary and Frenchified partialities, together with his early education and habits as a native of Scotland,* where "*Whig*" and "*Tory*" were nicknames used without much reference to political principles, and as mere watch words of Hanoverians and Jacobites, Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

But, the most amusing proof, at once of the *BULL's* soreness, and of the right fitting of the cap which the "*Economistes*" have clapped on his head, is to be found in a Tirade on Malthus, Godwin, and the *EXAMINER*, in a *JOHN BULL* which has just reached us. Mr. Godwin, in manifest ignorance of the real principles of Mr. Malthus's Essay, has published after twenty years silence some laborious nonsense which fails even in proving the trivial point which was almost its only aim, namely that the *periods* of Duplication when space and subsistence are unlimited, exceed those assumed by Mr. Malthus. The *EXAMINER*, with much slipshod and ignorance, cries up the imaginary victory of Mr. Godwin, and when that Gentleman's puny attempt is levelled at a blow by the sturdy arms of the *EDINBURGH REVIEW* and *SCOTSMAN*, lo! *JOHN BULL* IN THE EAST comes forth with his little song of Triumph and taunts the Whigs with the defeat of—THE *EXAMINER*!!

"Say, shall my little Bark attendant sail.

"Enjoy the triumph and partake the gale!"

The *EXAMINER*, on a question of Political Economy! Who that has ever studied even in the rudiments of that science—who that ever looked into that Journal, and had read the Essay on the principle of population as it ought to be read, would ever have imagined for one moment that the *EXAMINER's* opinions upon such subjects would be worthy of notice? or would have raised

* No offence to our worthy Caledonian Brethren is meant. If we owe to that country the inflections of a Bute, a Mansfield, a Loughborough, and a Melville, she has made up for such importations, by her Stewarts, Wallaces, Humes, and Smiths, to whom we are indebted for first starting and then spreading among us that thorough knowledge of Economical Science which is now the proud characteristic of Great Britain. England, indeed, has of late rather gained on the Sister Country, and Malthus, Ricardo, and Torrens are her peculiar boast. I give this explanation, because I see you can never speak of Scotland or Ireland without some bigot or other raising a hue and cry about it.

Tuesday, April 9, 1822.

—423—

the speculations of such a writer to the rank of meriting confutation? Verily no one who knew any thing about the matter! For light Literature, for Poetry, for Criticism on Painting, Music, or the Theatre, for Sarcasm, political keenness and wit, people will resort to the amusing pages of the EXAMINER, according to their several *penchants*, or the shades of their politics; but who on earth, but JOHN BULL IN THE EAST, ever thought of looking there, for opinions on Political Economy or Scientific questions? Who, besides, would name such an authority, or think it worthy of being confuted? The wretched stuff "written exclusively for BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER," or if there be a deeper still, the Political Economy of the COURIER, POST, NEW TIMES, and JOHN BULL IN THE WEST himself—we may expect after this to see quoted as oracular!

It is curious to observe the opposite ways in which the minds of different men, equally ignorant of their subject, are acted on by this thorny question of Population. The fervid and unchastened enthusiasm of Mr. EXAMINER takes the alarm at a doctrine which to his uninitiated understanding appears framed for the convenience of the rich, to keep down the poor, and in opposition to his limited notions of a benevolent Deity: but there is something virtuous and well-meaning in the error, and we only pity the blindness. Mr. BULL, on the contrary, has no such compunctious visitings, and rather approves of all he comprehends of Mr. Malthus's facts. Such men are content to find themselves among the "qualified guests" who are born to fill a "place in the great part of nature;" they trouble not themselves with the truly beautiful *Philosophy* of "the Essay," which consoles the humane enquirer by demonstrating the accordance of these facts with the real happiness, improvement, and freedom of the whole humane race.

The study of Political Economy addresses itself to the reason alone; it disclaims all kindred with passions, prejudices, and parties in the usual sense of this word; if its truths are not susceptible of that strictness of demonstration which applies to pure mathematical science alone, they stand at least in the second place, and in this respect may not unfitly be likened to physical sciences that depend on the *mixed* mathematics. It is a pity some one could not persuade the EXAMINER and BULL, and their partizans, of this truth, and that they ought to stick to their own business, in which they do shine: their little Italian, and Eastern and Western lore, their fiddling and versifying, acting and limning; their praise and abuse of all that is and all that is not; and so leave stern and grave Philosophy to intellects of a different grasp.

Your's,

A MALTHUSIAN.

Public Bungalows.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The present inclement season of the year for Travellers of all descriptions, either by Dawk or marching, recalls to my recollection the very superior accommodation and comfort enjoyed by Europeans on the other side of India, where regular Bungalows have been erected at every 15 miles along the whole line of road, from Bombay to Seroor, the head-quarters of the Poonah Subsidiary Force. If this most necessary undertaking could be accomplished by the public spirit of so small a portion of the Army, surely, the united contribution of the whole Army of the Bengal Presidency could carry through a similar accommodation along the New Road from Calcutta to Benares, upon which almost every one is deterred from travelling from having no resting place or shelter for days together; and hundreds go the round about Old Road, at a greatly increased charge, rather than risk the effects of such exposure. Every person who has had occasion to march or go Dawk from this to Benares, must agree in this statement, and I would fain hope that Bengal will not be much longer behind the least considerable of the three Presidencies.

I am, Sir,

VIATOR.

April 4, 1822.

Enigma.

My first is a fictitious story,
My second oft attends the Fair;
My whole is borne in transient glory,
Thro' pitchy, moonless, mid-night air.

QUIB.

A Hint.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Why do you fill so much of your Paper with Mr. BOLTS and his arbitrary transmission? Know you not that "un peu d'esprit et beaucoup d'autorité, c'est ce qui a presque toujours gouverné le monde?" Or do you hope, with your friend Barney's assistance, without previously infusing more sense into the minds of the great in general, to persuade them not to use their power? If so, you are only milking the bull, my honey, and won't succeed at all at all, so hold your tongue, and eternally oblige

Your obedient Servant,

Meerut, March 26, 1822.

OBSEQUENS.

Miss Donovan's Advice.

To Old Mr. Amoroso, in the Jungles.

It is true, Sir, it was my intention to write publicly no more; but when a man, old enough to be my grand father, reversing the order of things, does me the honour to ask my advice, would it be decorous to refuse him it?

Our cases are in no degree similar: you are probably old, sun-dried, and good-for-nothing; I am young, blooming, and not perfectly useless—if I fall into proper hands.

Where would have been the advantage of knowing me "3 or 4 months ago?" You might indeed then have adopted me as your Daughter; and in that capacity I could have made as many flannel waistcoats read the *Blue Book* to you as often, and smoothed the cushions of your easy chair with as tender an hand as if I were your Wife; and what else can you possibly require?

You say you "love the constitution of your country:" have you taken care of your own? And you also sensibly remark, that "Alas! it is now too late." You are perfectly right, AMOROSO, you should have married 30 years ago.

You tell me also that you "proposed for a young Lady and were accepted;" more through the advice of others, probably, than by her own judgement. She reflected, saw her folly, was convinced that it would not do; and wisely got rid of a bad bargain. However, OLD AMOROSO, don't despair: if you have led a religious and virtuous life, and avoided all "deadly sins," as "Marriages are made in Heaven" the probability is, that you may soon have a chance there.

You see I am not fitted for a Monitress; and, giddy Girl that I am! I had almost forgotten the advice. Leave off Claret and drink water-gruel; say your prayers, educate your children, if you have any; quit the Jungles, read good books. Take moderate exercise, banish all idle and unseemly fancies, and depend upon it this marriage fever will vanish, and leave only a little weakness behind, and of that, I don't know how to cure you.

Adieu, Old Amoroso,

And believe me with great veneration,

Chowringhee,

April 4, 1822.

Yours,

ANNA MARIA DONOVAN.

P. S. Do, my old friend, excuse this hurried letter. I assure you, Mrs. Bodice, the Milliner, has been waiting this last half hour for orders respecting my Coronation Ball dress. Delightful Ball! Charming young Beaux! Can you be surprised, that I should be thinking of these, instead of my character as a Monitress. Don't you go, AMOROSO; the night air is bad for old men, particularly of your complexion.

Ugly Club.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
I am desired by the Most Ugly the President and Members of the Ugly Club to beg you will have the kindness to mention to your Correspondent "A YOUNG INDIAN," that we shall be happy to elect him a Member of our Sublime Society, provided he proves himself the *Ugly Monster* he describes himself to be, and that he was really jwawed by Miss M.

Such rare qualifications have seldom been combined in one person of our Society; but let me advise the YOUNG INDIAN as a friend, not to be so *very young* as to vent complaints against his *ugliness*, which will be the means of introducing him to the *most enviable Society* in India, and who will teach him the whole "Art of Love" according to a *new patent system* invented by the Club, and kept secret by them with true Masonic Mystery.

In addition to our former rules for claims of admission, we have enacted that "If any candidate can prove himself to possess any two of the following qualifications, he shall be admitted without ballot."

"Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum,"

I have the Ugliness to remain, Sir, your Ugly Servant,

Calcutta, April 3, 1822.

PHIZ, Sec. to the Ugly Club

Semaphoric Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
In your JOURNAL of the 5th instant, I read with great interest and pleasure, that the establishment of Telegraphic Correspondence for public use, is sanctioned by the French Government.

This great accommodation to the Public, it is hoped will induce the British nation to adopt a similar plan. This mode of conveying intelligence with the rapidity of lightning, would essentially benefit the Commercial interests of Calcutta and the Shipping. The expense of a Semaphoric Line from Bankshall to Dogs Creek, opposite the New Anchorage, is estimated by an able Engineer from a survey of the line, at 80,000 Sicea Rupees; monthly expenditure for Signalmen and an Officer at each extremity 450 Sicea Rupees. Now, Sir, I would contrast this sum with that necessary to construct a Road of 30 miles, well raised with many brick drains, and five small bridges; and after all, this well raised Road from Diamond Harbour to Saugor, very little expedition will be gained, because the Dawk, should it arrive one hour after flood or ebb tide, must wait four hours for slack water before it can deliver or receive its letters in return.

Wind or tide can never impede communication by the Semaphoric with any designated ship; the machine being moveable on its axis, the signals can be directed to any given object, a property the Shutter Telegraph does not possess; it is a fixture, and can only operate in a particular line.

Had the Post Office Department substituted for the Road of 30 miles, a Semaphoric Line from Calcutta to Dogs Creek, it would have benefited the Public much, and added to the revenue, by charging Telegraphic Messages according to the number of words, and proportionate to the distance from Bankshall. Every thing required can be expressed, the communications are made perfectly secure from the knowledge of any other than the correspondents, the Post Master General and Confidential Secretary. The payments for messages and replies might be readily collected at the Bankshall Office, and I have reason to believe no charge on clearance would be so cheerfully paid.

A CONSTANT READER.

Lines

Written after reading an Account of the Battle of Waterloo.

They tell me that my love is dead;
That in the battle's horrid rage,
Amid the foremost ranks he bled,
The foe too eager to engage;
And that his name in history's page,
The patriot brave shall long admire,
And gallant youths in every age,
To glorious deeds like his aspire.
But none can say in Henry's arms,
On Henry's fondly beating breast,
I shall forget the rude alarms,
That have so long disturbed my rest.
Oh! no those tearful eyes no more
On Henry's manly form shall gaze,
And I must still my love deplore,
Still sigh at hearing Henry's praise.
For nought of com fort can I taste,
Till his pure spirit meet with mine,
Then shall my bliss be bright and chaste,
Then every anxious care decline.

Barrackpore.

MILES.

A Fragment.

Yes, 'tis a melancholy story — It must be now six years or upwards since the accomplished and insinuating Seducer quitted her for ever. But she still loves him in spite of his treachery and cruelty, and still cherishes with all a mother's solicitude the dear little pledge of their mutual love and dishonor. She was at one time a beautiful girl, but the glowing roses of innocence and health have long since withered on her cheek. She who was once the sole pride and hope of the noble house of — is now a desolate Out-cast, acknowledged neither by her Father nor her Father's friends. Her heart was unsuspecting, warm, and susceptible; and she felt such an ardent gratitude towards the accidental Preserver of her Father's life that it required but little art on the part of a man like T * * * to turn it into a deeper feeling. When I called the other day I found her in tears, and gazing affectionately on her fine little Boy. The following was the simple and pathetic dialogue which passed between them, though I have perhaps shown more zeal than good taste in endeavouring to versify it:

CHILD.

Oh! let me kiss the big tear from thine eye
Why weeps my Mother when her child is nigh?
And when I smile and lean upon her knee
Why does her looks of sorrow turn from me?

MOTHER.

Alas! my sweet one! Thou hast much to know:
But ask no questions of thy Mother now;
I would not sadden thee my darling Boy!
Nor check thy prattle and thy guileless joy.

CHILD.

Oh Lady! if thy brow was not so sad,
My tongue could prattle and my heart be glad;
But when the tear is in my Mother's eye
I feel so sad I cannot choose but cry.

MOTHER.

Sweet Boy! these sorrows never had been mine
Had thy false Father owned a heart like thine;
Thy Mother's brow had never been so sad,
Thy tongue would prattle and thy heart be glad.

Bandah, 1822.

D.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY. H. M.

Morning	4 57
Evening	5 22

EXTRA SHEET.

—425—

Indian News.

Bauleah, April 4, 1822.—A shock of an Earthquake was experienced at this Station at about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock last night. The motion appeared to proceed from East to West. It prevailed for an unusual length of time, but was not remarkably violent, nor have I heard of any injury that it has occasioned.

Backergunge, April 4, 1822.—Last night at half past ten o'clock we were alarmed at this Station by a severe shock of an Earthquake, which continued without intermission, nearly a minute. The undulations were from West to East. The day had been remarkably fine, but the evening was close and oppressive. The Cholera has again commenced its ravages, and within the last week numbers have fallen victims to it.

N. B.—No Ouzé Rice in the Bazars.—*Private Letters.*

Madras, March 26, 1822.—Nothing material has occurred at the Presidency since our last.

The H. C. Chartered Ships *BAROSSA* and *FLORENTIA* are expected to be despatched for London direct to-morrow evening.

—*Passenger per BAROSSA.*—Lieutenant Thorpe, 14th Regt. N. I. The *BRITANNIA*, Captain Luke, will follow in a day or two. The Ship *FLORA* came in from the Isle of France on Sunday, but brings no news. *Passengers:*—Major Moore, H. M. 65th Regiment and Mr. D. Giffroy.

Strong Southerly winds have lately prevailed on the Coast, so that we trust the expected Ships from England will soon make their appearance.

Another dreadful outrage, we are sorry to learn, has been committed at Bimlipatam, but we have not the particulars.

Supreme Court.—The second LAW TERM commenced on Thursday last, since which the Court has been occupied in the hearing of an Equity Cause of considerable interest and importance in a Commercial point of view, and involving extensive interests. The parties are Messrs. Barretto and Company, Executors of Anthony De Souza, late of Madras, against Adrian De Fries. A Decree will probably be pronounced this day.

Letters from Colonel MOLLE's Force mention that the objects of the recent movements have been fully attained, and that the Troops have been ordered to fall back again on Belgaum.

The weather has been unseasonably hot for some days past, and yesterday was like a May-day—a strong Land Wind blowing until very late in the afternoon. We fear this augurs a distressing season.—*Madras Courier.*

Singapore.—We have been kindly favored with the perusal of letters from Singapore, dated 11th March, &c. They mention that the GENERAL HARRIS had brought accounts of Opium being as high as 2,300 dollars per single chest, the day before she sailed!

Singapore, we are happy to understand, is flourishing to a degree which surprises new comers. The settlers were anxiously looking out for orders from England respecting its final arrangement. If it shall be retained by the English, which we trust it will, it must by and bye become of very considerable importance, as a most central and secure rendezvous for shipping. It is likely that a good deal of Java business will be done there, unless the Dutch Government reduce their duties, and give less annoyance to the Natives, than it seems they are in the habit of doing at present.

The principal drawback on settlers at Singapore, is the excessive dearth of the necessaries of life, with the exception of fish.

Peruvian Gulph.—We have a letter from a person competent to form a correct judgement of the matter, by which it appears that the loss of the *NADREE* was entirely owing to an error in Capt. HAY's chart (one of Norie's, as late as 1817) by which the small island Zazarini was set down 30 miles too far West.

Longitude by Chart, - - - - - 48° 50' 8"

Longitude by Chronometer, taken on the island, 50° 20' 8"

Difference 30°

The Latitude taken in a boat makes the island at 23° N.

* There is some error here, as the difference shown by this statement is 2 degrees and 30 miles too far West.

The Ship the day previous to the melancholy accident must have fallen into one of the very strong currents that set in between the islands in the Gulf, having only gone by log 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when the distance made good up to the time she struck was 52 miles.—The accident happened at 40 minutes after 1 o'clock in the morning of the 21th January, when the ship struck on the N. W. side of a coral reef that surrounds a dry sandbank about a mile and a half in circumference. Soundings gave no warning, there being 25 fathoms water within two cables' length of the ship. The Lascars behaved very ill after the ship struck, —breaking open every thing they could get their hands on, and dressing themselves in the clothes belonging to the Captain and his Officers. The Serang, it is said, set them the example.

Jessore.—We learn from Jessore, that the Cholera Morbus is still prevalent in that district, though not to the extent it lately was. Few cases had occurred at the station, and the Native population there were rather more healthy than usual.

Lahore.—Late Ackbars notice the return of RUNJEET SINGH to Lahore, after the conquest of the territories of the petty Nuwaubs of Bawalpoor and Bhungura. Various reasons are assigned for this step; among others, an apprehension of giving umbrage to the Indian government. As RUNJEET had made great preparations for pushing his conquests beyond the Indus, and was in close communication with one of the parties which now divide the Afghans, and repeatedly asserted in open Durbar, that he would this year possess Peshawar and the surrounding country,—we may rest assured that the reasons which checked him in the midst of his conquests were of no ordinary nature.

Calcutta.—During the height of the storm, between 7 and 8 P. M. on Thursday last, the lightning struck a house at Allipore, and occasioned for a short time great alarm to the family, although, we are happy to add, without being productive of any serious mischief. It seems to have entered at the N. E. angle of the building, and to have passed from the wall to the adjoining window, and thence along the bolt of the venetians into the apartment below, shattering the glass in its progress, and tearing the wooden frame. It followed a similar course in the lower apartment, and penetrated into the earth opposite the middle of the window. A servant who was standing near the spot at the time, was knocked down, and remained in a state of insensibility for several hours; but seven persons seated round a table in the same room, at the distance only of a few yards, escaped without the slightest injury. The portion of electric fluid which struck the man, had evidently passed from the handle of the bolt to a gilded picture frame on the wall. It left distinct marks on the gold work, and detached some of the plaster from the wall. This would appear to indicate the propriety of not approaching close to gilt picture frames during a thunder storm;—indeed it is best on those occasions to keep in the middle of the room. The flash of light at the moment is described as awfully vivid, and insupportably brilliant to the eyes. It is also stated to have been followed by a sulphureous odour and an appearance of vapour. Various marks are still visible on the window frames, like those left by exploded gunpowder. The same house was struck by lightning two years ago, although there does not appear to be any peculiarity in its structure or local situation to account for this. It is not, however, provided with an electric conductor—a precautionary means, which we would certainly recommend under all circumstances. Another house was struck in the vicinity of the Armenian Church, but without any injury to life. In the Mutchee bazar a Native was killed on Friday night by the lightning. He was standing in his hut at the time, close to three other men who were sitting or reclining on the ground. The electric fluid struck him on the back part of the neck, laying bare about an inch of the flesh, and instantly depriving him of life. The three others sustained no hurt.—*India Gazette.*

Lightning.—A man named *Alla Bux*, a baker, was killed by lightning on the evening of Friday last, about nine o'clock.—He was lying asleep in his house in Mutchwa Bazar, when the lightning penetrated the roof, which was tiled, and killed him on the spot. His right hand and the right side of his body were greatly singed. We also learn, that several Palmyra Trees, in

the vicinity of Baleegunge, were struck with the lightning of Thursday last, and that the roof of a small straw shed, containing a few rods of Iron, was partly consumed.—*Hurkaru.*

Berhampore.—Extract of a Letter from Berhampore, April 4—About half past 10 o'clock, last night we were much alarmed by a severe shock of an Earthquake, which lasted within a few seconds of two minutes, undulations very quick and sharp, shaking violently beds, couches, &c. making a loud clattering noise with venetians and panelled doors, preceded and accompanied by a loud rumbling noise like that of a large cannon ball, rolling slowly on a terraced roof, at short intervals two more very slight shocks were felt, the direction appeared to be from N. N. W. to S. S. E. Dogs, Poultry, and Jackdaws seemed to be alarmed also from the noise they made. The night was calm, cool, and cloudless.

Letters from the Matilda.—We understand that a great many of the letters saved from the wreck of the MATILDA (which arrived at the General Post Office on Friday last) have been found legible and distributed accordingly FREE OF POSTAGE. Letters saturated with water, should be opened when moist, and dried in the sun. Fire occasions adhesion to folded papers, and tends at the same time to weaken, if not to obliterate the writing.—*John Bull.*

Hindu Drama.

When the translation of *Sacontala* by Sir W. Jones was first published, it naturally excited general curiosity; the existence of a national Drama amongst the Hindus at a remote era was regarded as a proof of high and early civilization, and was expected to become a rich source of information both with respect to national manners and historical events. The first specimen was of too mythological a complexion to afford unmixed gratification to minds unprepared by a familiarity with the system whence it emanated, to feel its interest; but its fidelity to nature, its correctness of taste, and its tenderness and pathos, shone conspicuous above its defects, and secured the admiration of men of critical and cultivated understandings.* This admiration it still continues to enjoy,† and even Mr. Mill, who is not very ready to allow merit to Hindu Literature, considers it as the most pleasing of all the specimens of Hindu Literature yet known to Europeans, and admits that it contains some beautiful passages. (History of India, 365—367.)

The Drama of *Sacontala*, although thus commended by writers of approved taste and judgment, is not, it is believed, very generally known even to the reading world. A lively and accomplished writer of the present day, the author of Sketches from St. George's Fields, whilst he recommended its perusal, accounts for the necessity of such a recommendation by supposing general readers to be frightened by the name of Sir William Jones as if a composition adapted to ordinary capacities could scarcely be expected from so eminent a scholar. There may be something in this, but the more obvious causes are the mythological construction of the story, and the uninviting appearance of a literal prose translation.

Mr. Mill supposes *Sacontala* was selected for translation, as the best specimen of the Hindu Drama; it may be so in one sense—the exquisite beauty of the language which is surpassed by very few of the Hindu Plays—but as this is a beauty utterly incapable of transfusion, it could scarcely have furnished a reason for the preference of this particular composition, and a more ready motive may be found in its being more generally known to Hindu scholars, and its being the first, and perhaps the only Drama which Sir W. Jones had an opportunity of translating. He tells us indeed “that the tragedies, comedies, farces, and musical pieces of the Indian Theatre would fill as many volumes as that of any nation in ancient or modern Europe;” (Preface to *Sacontala*) but he said this as he very excusably did may other things in that stage of Sanscrit study, upon information which has since proved erroneous; and whatever might have been the case in remoter times, it would now perhaps be difficult to collect all over India, fifty plays in the Sanscrit language. That they once existed more numerous, there is no reason to doubt, and their reduced number is easily understood when it is considered that, of the scanty Drama which yet remains, perhaps not more than two pieces are ever studied by the Pundits, the *Malati Madhava* and *Sacontala*, and that few of the rest are known to them, even by name;—it is very clear therefore that there was no preferential selection in the case of that which was translated into English.

* See Robertson's account of the the Drama, Appendix to his Dissertation on ancient India.

† Frederick Schlegel gives it high praise in his faith Lecture on the History of Literature.

In the next place, *Sacontala* was not the specimen likely to be most highly valued by European criticism. I have already observed its construction was much too mythological, a fault from which even the *Malati Madhava* is free, although it admits magical and supernatural agency: but there are amongst the plays which remain to us, several wholly exempt from such an intermixture, the business of which is human life, and the actors in which are mere mortals.—Such plays as these, as they present persons and incidents with which all can sympathise, and describe modes of thinking and living at once natural and novel, would have furnished a much more universally interesting publication, and would from Sir W. Jones's hands have been greedily accepted and generally esteemed.—Why such a choice was not made, has been already explained.—such a specimen was not then to be procured.

Again, as Sir W. Jones's purpose was to give a fac-simile of the original, it may be questioned whether his translation, elegant as it is, is not too literal to be read with pleasure by mere English readers. There is no turgidity of metaphor, nor quaintness of conceit in the Sanscrit writings of the school to which *Sacontala* belongs, but there must necessarily be much that is very new—very strange, and of which the application is not obvious to European imaginations; and being offered in all their original simplicity, the beauties of the conception are more likely to excite astonishment than communicate pleasure. It must also be recollected that much of the charm of Poetry lies in its music. Many ideas, married to immortal verse, gain from that bond, a distinction which they would not otherwise enjoy, and would be denounced as unworthy of notice if they were conveyed in plain unpretending prose.—This is not mere conjecture:—several of the Northern Minstrel's poems have been re-made into *Prose Novels*—the ideas being all retained, and nothing demolished but the metre—it is utterly impossible to read half a page. If this is true of original composition, it is still more so of translation, in which it is necessary to insinuate ideas which are not within the range of our own observations or education. Dr. Johnson observes, the way to judge of the merit of a translation, (he is speaking of Poetry), is to try its effect as an English poem; and upon this principle he considers Pope's *Homer* as the greatest work of the kind that has ever been produced. The opinion of the sage has been verified by experience—whether it be *Homer* or not, Pope's translation will always be read, whilst *Couper's* is only referred to, and as to Macpherson's prose version of the *Iliad*, although his prose is *Ossianic*, I doubt whether many of your readers ever heard of the work; and am quite sure none of them have ever read it.—It is not unlikely, therefore, that if Sir Wm. Jones had given a free translation of *Sacontala*, adorned with the graces of expression in which he has well qualified to imitate the original—the translation would have been much more pleasing and consequently more popular.

From these observations it appears, that the Hindu Drama merits the attention of European scholars to an extent of which the specimen published, conveys no accurate notion, and that in order to secure future specimens more general circulation, they should be exhibited in a more attractive form.—How far this is practicable, I shall endeavour to shew, by translating a few Extracts from several of the most celebrated of the Hindu Plays, in the metre which prescription has appropriated to the Plays of our own country. “Should the blank verse halt for it,” the defect will not detract from the merits of the original, and the failure will only prove the expedience of the task being undertaken by more competent talents than those now applied to it.

Government Gazette.

NATACAPRIYA.

Ranjit Sing's Expedition.

Translated from the Hindoostanee Paper, “Jam-i Jahan Nooma,” for the Calcutta Journal.

We are informed, that on the 22d of January 1822, the proceedings of Ranjeet Sing, the King of Punjab, were; that he went personally into Phowalpoor, and about three or four thousand troops with muskets and artillery followed him. Before he commenced hostilities, he thought it proper to send an embassy to Saduc Khan, the King of Phowalpoor, proposing terms of accommodation. The envoy went to Saduc Khan, and addressed him as follows: “If your life and kingdom be dear to you, you must pay this moment 1,50,000 Rupees, and send four of the best horses of your own riding to our sovereign; and henceforth enter into a treaty to pay him annually a tribute of 11,00,000 Rupees. If you do not agree to this, let me know what your intentions are, that my king may adopt measures accordingly.” Saduc Khan hearing this instantly sent Ranjeet Sing four beautiful horses of his own stable, from the cities of Dialr and Gharee Khan, Phowalpoor, (which are situated upon the banks of two rivers), and promised to give him yearly a sum of 6,00,000 of Rupees, at the same time making many apologies. Dair Gharee Khan is a very large and populous town; and many merchants and commercial people reside there. Having thus brought Saduc Khan under his subjection, Ranjeet Sing ordered his tent to be raised, and marched for Martan, where, on his arrival, he was met by the principal citizens of that place, who brought before him Nuzurs and other valuable presents. He accepted them all, and out of kindness bestowed Khilats and other marks of distinction upon them. After this he went to his capital, Lahore.

Tuesday, April 9, 1822.

—427—

Eastern versus Western Legitimacy.

Extracted from the leading article of the Gualior Treasury Paper of the 17th of March.

In this age of improvements, when we have Geological Maps and Historical Maps, &c. it has always struck us as unaccountable that some son of the "Mighty Mother" has not attempted to give us a Map shewing the relative civilization, the political happiness and refinement of the different states and divisions of the world. We have always beheld with calm contempt those haughty ambitious airs of pretension which Europe has in this respect so long assumed over the rest of the world. Conscious of our own strength, we are not unwilling to run a parallel between the general character, the acquirements, and the personal accomplishments of His Highness Dowlat Rao Sindiah, and those of the most celebrated of the European Sovereigns. The characters of Sovereigns and their subjects act and re-act upon each other to such an extent, that if we succeed in assigning to the Maha Rajah a superiority over the flaunting Legitimates of Europe, his subjects will naturally take their place above that of the European nations. We will, therefore, give a rapid but faithful sketch of the characters of these Kings.

"The Emperor Sandy
Half Cæsar, half Dandy,"

is a muscular Exquisite of forty, who astonished the *Maitres de Ballets* in Paris by the graceful languor of his waltzing, and more especially by the inimitable beauty of his *Pirouettes*.

The Emperor of Austria is of that description of people, whom the Italian Poet Redi calls the "Capribaricornipede famiglia," and has signified himself by marrying five wives. He may be reckoned one of the most assiduous admirers of some of the practical principles of the Essay on Population, yet his works prove him a decided Anti-Malthusian.

Ferdinand the Great has acquired such a profound knowledge of needle work, as to fill Mrs. Bell of St. James's Street, with exceeding jealousy, and the sempstresses of Paris, with the most unequivocal admiration.

The King of Naples was in his day a better shot than Colonel Thornton, and could give twenty-three and the back to the Cork Marker.

The King of France is known to head a procession to *Notre Dame* in the most impressive manner, and to repeat an *Ave Maria* so as to bear a comparison with his Holiness the Pope;—indeed, it is pretty well known, that he is to be canonized, and the leading members of the Conclave have been heard to hint that the St. Louis of the 19th is to have calendar precedence of him of the 13th century.

And though last not least, the Sublime Porte,—the sinner on the throne of the Cæsars,—a personage

"Shawled to the nose and bearded to the eyes,
Snatched from a Prison to preside at Court,
His lately bowstrung Brother caused his rise."

who, on beheading a Wuzeer, bowstringing a Basha, or strangling a Patriarch, speaks as coolly and feels quite as much at home, as Sir William Curtis in bolting a *paté à la Reine*, or a brace of basons of that Sovereign of savouriness, Turtle Soup.

From the contemplation of such worthies, the mind turns with rapture to the Maha Rajah Dowlat Rao Sindiah, who certainly cannot waltz or embroider a petticoat, but we will say it—and we say it with pride—that in flying a Kite we will back him against the whole Holy Alliance. The judgement with which he hooks a *Barus* or a *Seal*,—the tact with which he trolls for a *Bhukoor*,—the dexterity of hand and the quickness of eye with which he strikes a *hit*, are all truly admirable, and would, we have no doubt, elicit the warm and honest eulogies of Old Isaac Walton himself, were he now alive. In doctoring a Partridge or a Deer he is a veritable M. D.—The dexterity with which he parries a direct question, the happy manner in which he mystifies the most simple proposition, and adumbrates an unpleasant avowal, would raise a sigh in the bosom of the Lord of the fundamental feature. In rubbing down a *Dhurna-ist* and cramming an *Omeduear*, he is not exceeded by the most accomplished *Hammers* and *Fidgers*,—truly he is an adept, deep, deep, in the Science of Put-off-osity.

We have thus, without leaning to oriental hyperbole, or becoming poetical in our praises, shadowed forth the prominent points and the tangible traits of the Maha Rajah's character; and as true Muharattas and good subjects, we feel a just pride in seeing that we have triumphantly established his superiority over the Kings and Magistrates of the West.

KAPPA.

*** Certain Fish ———— A Dun. —India Gazette.

Suggested Improvements.

Within these four years, the city of Calcutta has undergone such various and striking improvements, that one must be very dull or very ungrateful not to observe and acknowledge them. To recapitulate them here, is not our intention, but to point out a great deal that still remains to be done. Splendid as our City of Palaces is during the glare of day, the moment night falls, thick darkness not only veils its beauties from the eye, but renders it unsafe to proceed through its streets or public roads,—except, indeed, when perchance the moon shines. Darkness, we believe, has a moral influence upon the human mind—it encourages dissoluteness,—wickedness proverbially shuns the light, and the darkest quarters of great cities are generally the scenes of the most depraved riotousness and the deepest crime. Had Venice been well lighted throughout, we should have heard less of bravos, stilettoes, and assassinations, as connected with the history or the Romance of that "Sea Cybele" with her tiara of proud towers." If the man of the world will scout this idea, and term it more fanciful than just, we are ready to concede the point, and to settle the question, not on any philosophising theory, but on the broad sure basis of practical utility, which urgently demands that Calcutta should be better lighted than it now is. Why then is it not lighted—or are we even to have it lighted?

To a stranger it is a difficult thing to pick out his way through Calcutta, even in the day time, on account of the defective mode in which the names of the streets and the numbers of the houses are painted, and which requires that he should go up close to them before he can decypher them. After this is done, should he have to dispatch a message to any particular place, his Hurcarrah cannot understand him when he directs him to carry a note to Tank Square, or Writers' Buildings for instance,—and after a great deal of unintelligible discussion, our stranger at last discovers, that Tank Square must be denominated *Lall Diggy*, and the Writers' Buildings, *Barrack*. This confusion of names is a serious grievance to many, and might be easily remedied by having the names of places, streets, squares, lanes, &c. painted with the English names, in large characters, and the native ones under these also in the English character. We would suggest the painted boards above the Post Office doors as models for the style in which they might be executed. It would be a great desideratum too, if house-keepers would have the goodness to have their names engraved on a brass plate upon one side of their gate ways or on the doors of mansions that have no court-yards. The Natives so murder English names in pronouncing them, that a stranger often has to hold a parley of ten minutes before he is assured of his having found out the residence of the person whom business or attachment may have led him to visit, although he chances to be at his very door. The Durwans too, are not unfrequently out of the way, smoking perhaps their pipes in the kitchen, and the stranger has to hawl *Quiy Hy* until he becomes hoarse. A knocker, or a bell would at once put an end to this inconvenience at a trifling expence. We would fain also call the attention of the Improving Committee, (who have already conferred such substantial benefits on the Capital) to the state of the Allypore and Kidderpore bridge. The last, especially, is in a very insecure condition. Putting aside the frail state of the narrow bridge itself (over which a person of weak nerves can hardly pass without a feeling of dread lest it should fall beneath him,)—the balustrade, or more correctly speaking, the paling or railing on each side, is decayed, loose, and broken; and should a restive or vicious horse in a buggy choose to make this bridge the scene of his tantrums, we are convinced, that the railing would form but a feeble barrier to the descent of buggy, horse, and driver, into the stream below. This is no ideal danger or idle apprehension, for instances have lately come to our knowledge of persons being exposed to such peril.

We have heard a proposal mentioned for the establishment of a public fish-market in town, upon a liberal and spirited scale. Government aid of the most substantial sort will not, we understand, be wanting for the furtherance of the measure, should a feasible plan be pointed out and agreed upon. At present, the town is very ill supplied with this necessary of life, as far as respects both quantity and quality; and the price is so high that the poorer classes of Natives, and even Europeans are totally deprived of a nourishing article of food. Some of our oldest residents here say that there are various sorts of nutritive and delicate fish, which never find their way into the market at all, as it is constituted at present. Should an extensive market of the kind alluded to be established, it will of course be connected with a full and efficient fishery at Saugor,—between which and the Depot in town, well-boats constructed for the purpose will be constantly kept passing and repassing to keep up an inexhaustible supply of fresh and live fish. We sincerely hope that this project will not share the fate of the late steam-boat one, and die away in mere talk. On steam-boats we could also say much,—but we forbear!—India Gazette.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA		SELL	
20	8	+	Six per cent. New Loans	20	4
22	6	+	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20	22	4

His Majesty's Birth-Day.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, APRIL 8, 1822.

The MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL requests the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, at a Ball and Supper, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at half past Nine o'Clock, in celebration of His Majesty's Birth-Day.

Government Gazette. H. CALDWELL, Capt. A. D. C.

Satellite of Venus.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR, One of your Correspondents told us the other day that he had discovered VENUS attended with her Satellite, by means of a plain Mirror, and he takes great credit to himself for this discovery; but I can tell him he is too late by 45 years, as CASSINI, SHORT, and others made the same discovery, (tho' not exactly in the same manner.) Lambert has given in the Memoirs of Berlin, a theory of the Satellite, but I have been told that the whole is an optical illusion, and that the imaginary Satellite was merely a secondary image formed by a double reflection. Brewster says, that Mr. Wargentin had in his possession a good Acromatic Telescope, which always shewed Venus with a Satellite, but the deception was discovered by moving the Telescope upon its axis. Who knows but your Correspondent's Satellite may have been the double reflection of his razor, when shaving himself.

I was surprised and agreeably amused this morning with the following experiment, which a great English Philosopher put me up to: I covered a Paper about four inches square with yellow, and with a pen filled with blue colour wrote upon the middle of it the word POCUS in Capitals, and sitting with my back to the sun, fixed my eyes for a minute exactly on the centre of the letter C in the middle of the word; after closing my eyes, and shading them somewhat with my hand, the word was distinctly seen in the spectrum in yellow letters on a blue field; and then on opening my eyes on a yellowish wall at twenty feet distance, the magnified name of POCUS appeared written on the wall in Golden Letters.

HOCUS.

Enigmas.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, The word "OZZO" is not the right Solution of the Enigma sent by me. Mixtures are not common to all, nor produced every where, (thank God)—but Roses are, and R. O. S. E. is the word meant by

Yours, &c.

April 8, 1822. VORTEX.

P. S.—The Solution of the Enigma which appeared in your Paper of yesterday, is "A PAIR OF COMPASSES," which, serves amongst other things, as one of the emblems of the Grand Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

Marriages.

At Pondicherry, on the 19th ultimo, by the Reverend H. C. BANKES, G. D. DRURY, Esq. of the Civil Service, to MARIANNE, eldest Daughter of Major General GRAHAM.

Births.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. W. STURMER, of a Daughter.
At Nussereabad, on the 19th ultimo, at the house of Captain BOYD of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, the Lady of Brigade Major G. CASEMENT, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Mr. STEPHEN JOHN CROSS, of Twin Daughters.

Deaths.

On the 7th instant, Mr. THOMAS CHRISTIE, of the Firm of CHRISTIE, LORD and Co. aged 29 years and 4 months.

On the 3d instant, Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, Mate of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 32 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

At Benares, on the 31st ultimo, GEORGE HOPKNER HAMILTON, the infant Son of Sir FREDERIC and Lady HAMILTON, aged 5 months and 11 days.

On the 21st ultimo, on board the H. C. Ship BARROSA, in Madras Roads, on his passage to England, after a long illness, Lieutenant W. MALLIK, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 8	Pallas	British	W. Cock	Madras	Mar. 30

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 23	Gertruyda	British	Lessa	Calingapatam	Mar. 11
24	Lady Flora	British	J. D. Arnes	Ile of France	Feb. 6

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 10	Eliza	British	B. S. Woodhead	Persian Gulph	

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 6	Resolution	British	S. Massingham	South America

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 15	Cornwallis	British	R. Graham	China
16	Carron	British	T. M'Carthy	Calcutta
18	Wootmany	Arab	Rashead	Mangalore

Stations of Vessels in the River.

APRIL 7, 1822.

Kedgerce.—GANGES, outward-bound, remains.
New Anchorage.—H. M. S. GLASGOW,—BRITANNIA.
Saugor.—ANNA ROBERTSON, outward-bound, remains,—HORATIO, (brig) gone to Sea on the 6th instant.

The ANN arrived off Calcutta on Sunday last.

Nautical Notices.

The American Brig HOPE, Captain B. Man, left Boston on the 20th November, arrived in Madras roads on the 30th of March. The H. C. S. WINDSOR CASTLE, after touching at Colombo, arrived at Madras, from London the 9th of November. By this conveyance, we may reasonably expect considerable additions to our European Intelligence. When the WINDSOR CASTLE left England, the KING was still at Hanover.

Although letters from the Ship MAITLAND, Captain Kinsey, respecting the adjustments of our difference with the Chinese, have reached town, we are still unacquainted with the terms on which this desirable reconciliation has been effected: It appears that the late prohibitions and injunctions, against the importation of Opium into China, have been attended with circumstances favourable to the holders of that Drug. In China it is held at 2300 Dollars per chest, and at Singapore sales have been made at 2500 Dollars per chest.

We learn that Captain JACKSON of the new Ship WILLIAM MONEY, landed in England, his children passengers 42 in number, all in good health, without a single death, or accident having taken place—we are also informed, informed that this Vessel, is what seamen term, an excellent sea-boat, and sails remarkably well.—Hurkaru.

Passengers.

Calcutta, April 8, 1822.—We have this moment received a Letter from Madras, announcing the arrival there on the 26th ultimo, of the WINDSOR CASTLE, Captain Lee, from England, having left Portsmouth on the 9th of November. The following is a List of the Passengers:—

For Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Osborn, Captain and Mrs. Robson, Captain and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Crisp, Miss Wallace, Captain B. Combe, Captain S. Hodgson, Messrs. Grant, Watkin, Hill, Brown, and Harper. For Bengal.—Miss Carn, Messrs. Haddart, Mathee, Trimmer, Tritton, Ten Chinese, and Eleven Native Servants.

No particular news. The King expected hourly from Hanover. All quiet in England. Trade and Revenue reviving slowly. Disturbances in Ireland but not considered of a political nature.—John Bull Extra.

Passengers per ELIZA, from Persian Gulph to Bombay.—J. Lyons, J. Frost, and J. Higgins.

Passenger per CARRON, from Bombay for Calcutta.—William Finney, Esq.